PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
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No. 54,001.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th „	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
16th „	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	9506
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6825
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10819		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6826
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. 'MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	24th Jan. 1907.
NIKRA	5,576	Schmitz	31st Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,586	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionet	2nd Mar. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th June „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	14th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionet	2nd Mar. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5999	P. Cragietto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bihaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleiani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colleiani	28th January.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragietto	24th February.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Nemoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	21st Jan. 11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
KOLA	1,200	Thur.	17th Jan. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	18th Jan. 10 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 17th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	24th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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Agents, BOMBAY.
15th *January*, 1907.

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CALCUTTA:
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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 270.

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NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
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LIVERPOOL and other Ports
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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	430	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
					1907	1907.
†	City of Agra	4,808	Dec. 19 1907	Dec. 31 1907	Jan. 31	Jan. 19
*‡	City of Manchester	5,351	Jan. 2	Jan. 15	„ 24	„ 31
‡	Trafford Hall	5,321	„ 12	„ 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	„ 26	Feb. 7	„ 19	„ 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,549	Feb. 2	„ 14	„ 28	Mar. 25
‡	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	„ 11	„ 24	Mar. 9	„ 24
*‡	City of London * ‡	9,000	„ 21	Mar. 4	„ 15	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	5,547	Mar. 1	„ 13	„ 29	Mar. 30
†	City of Cartago	5,524	„ 11	„ 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
‡	Newby Hall	4,388	„ 19	„ 31	„ 13	„ 20
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
†	City of Agra	4,808	„ 17	„ 29	„ 11	„ 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	„ 29	May. 10	„ 21	„ 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
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Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Liaoyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
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Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

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The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial placesin Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manag*

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE DADABHOY NOWROJI ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ENTERTAINMENT will be held at the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, 17th Instant between the hours of 4-30 & 7-30 P. M. (Bombay Time).

Only Subscribers to this Fund will be entitled to attend. The maximum has been fixed at Rs. 50 and the minimum at Rs. 5.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. J. B. PEPIT, one of the Joint Hony. Secretaries, at 7|11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

This Fund is a distinct one and must not be mixed up with the Reception Fund raised before Mr. Dadabhoy's arrival.

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COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 25th of January, to the 8th of February, 1907, both days inclusive, for preparation of warrants for dividends payable to Shareholders registered on the 25th January, 1907, for the half year ending 15th February, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY 15TH JANUARY, 1907.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,

(CITY AND HALL LINES,)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI" is expected TO SAIL from Bombay direct for MARSEILLES or GENOA and LIVERPOOL on or about the 15th January, 1907. For further particulars re passage money etc. apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation No. 4 Elphinstone Circle on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1907, at 3 o'clock, (S. T.) in the afternoon for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY 16th JANUARY, 1907.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW in conjunction with the Horse Show will be held on 21st February, 1907. For Prospectus and other particulars apply to Douglas-Bennett, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors; to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 28; and to fill by Election under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this Office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH DECEMBER 1906.

NAMES of SUBSCRIBERS who, if elected, are willing to serv on the Board:

Mr. A. H. Anthony	Mr. J. S. Johnstone
Mr. M. H. Arnott	*Rev. C. Jordan
Mr. L. F. Berkeley	Mr. J. E. Lacey
Mr. Pat. A. Collins	Mr. John, Manson
Mr. E. C. Davey (2)	*Mr. C. A. Moules
Mr. R. W. Egerton	Mr. N. G. Mukerji
Mr. R. A. Freitas	Mr A. E Silk
*Mr. P. L. Halliday	Mr. A. R. Tucker
Mr. G. Hoigen	Mr. A. F. Whittenberry
Mr. H. Hofstadt	Mr. A. J. Wilson (1)

N. B.—*Directors retiring by rotation.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 295 of 1906.

HALIMABAI, widow of CASSUM JOOSUB,
VERSUS
NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, Mr. M. A. PATHERIA, the Receiver appointed herein has, on the 4th January, 1907, sold to BAI HAWABAI, widow of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA, the business of haberdashery, &c., carried on at Abdul Rehman Street under the name, style and firm of Joosub Haji Geega, including the outstandings due to the said firm and that the said business will, from the said date, be continued by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, under the same style or firm of Joosub Haji Geega and our Client the said Receiver or the estate of Joosub Haji Geega shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS that may be incurred by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, in connection with the said business or otherwise after the said date. All persons indebted to the said firm of Joosub Haji Geega up to the said date are hereby requested to pay to the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, the amounts due by them to the late firm.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys,
for Mr. M. A. Patheria the Receiver.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., 1907, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) the remaining stock-in-trade of the business of Messrs. S. L. Norman & Co., Booksellers at Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned consisting of a very large and variegated lot of cloth and paperbound Colonial and 6-penny novels, engineering books, works of reference such as dictionaries, poetry work by famous authors, prize books, Chando's classics, miscellaneous works, school books, books on games, etiquette, letter writers, gardening, a large lot of English magazines of great varieties, Christmas Cards, children's books, music sheets, glass door book cases, book shelves and stands, writing tables, benches, chairs, copying press, gas fittings and other sundry articles.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Incense, Lac, Wax, Oil Beam., Scales, Office Furniture, etc.

Under instructions from N. C. Mcleod, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Khoja Damjibhai Somji and others, traded as Damjibhai Vallibhai and Vallibhai Casumbhai adjudged insolvents. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will on the days and places mentioned below sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods, viz:—

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., in the shop in Mirchi Lane, Mandvie—

Bags and cases of incense beam, scale, mattresses and pillows and other sundry goods.

On the same day at 3 p.m. in the godown in Israel Mohalla, Khoja Gully:—

Bags of incense and other sundry goods.

On FRIDAY the 18th Instant at 2 p.m., in the godowns on Nowroji Hill Road, Dongri.—

Bags of gum incense and other sundry goods, beams, scales with weights, bamboo shed, fuel empty packing cases office funiture such as glass cupboards tables chairs, bookstand, copying press Mehta boxes, clock, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Inst, at 2 p.m., in the godown in Gollabhai Street, Madanpura, near Byculla:—

2 bags of incense, color wax, lac, resin, tins of oil, etc,

Cash will be required at the time of sale,

AUCTION SALE of the Bombay Tailoring Co., at No. 37, Hornby Road, next to Alice Building, Fort, as a going concern, in one lot.

Under instructions from Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim, the mortgagee, in possession and with the consent of Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Ahmed Ludak, an insolvent, and one of the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the risk of the mortgagors on the premises,

All and singular the stock in trade, furniture, fittings, implements, utensils, trade fixtures and other chattels and effects now standing and having in or upon the business premises of the mortgagors in one lot free from all liabilities and outstandings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their Office, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned. The goods are on view for intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow at Malkuess Road, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusji Byramji Moos, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th Inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following very Valuable landed property on the premises,—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate at Malkuess Road, at Walkeshwar, in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7367 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 672, New No. 2738 Old Survey No. 1 New Survey No. 2-1256, and in the Books of the Municipality under No. 113 and which said premises are bounded as follows.—That is to say on the east by the property of Meherbai, widow of Hormusji Khaseshedjee Saroff, on the West by Jethabhai Dongersee Road on the North by Mount Pleasant Road and Malkuess Road and on the South by the property of Jivandas Kanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 16TH, JANUARY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 43, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Cotton AND WASTE.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. in the compound of the building burnt by the late fire in Doongri Street Bhimpura on account of the Insurance offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton and waste, damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 16th January 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 72, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of landed property situate at Parel Road, Byculla, advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further Notice.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30, p.m. (S.T) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the following unclaimed articles, such as gold buttons, gold beads, silver watch, pedas, silver haslees silver vankars, metal watch, metal waist chain, shawls, silk handker-chiefs, brass vases, thalees, pikdani, copper handa, copper pots and covers, umbrella, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of China silk pieces, silk dress, glass and crockeryware tapestry purdah, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quite in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1907.

P.T.O.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DUSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge invited.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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1. "THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS THE BEST CLUB IN EUROPE," by J. H. YOXALL, M.P. Describing the heroic efforts of the Kitchen Committee, and giving a whimsical account of the relaxation of M. P's.
2. "IF I WERE A MILLIONAIRE," by WILLIAM LE QUEUX. Mr. Le Queux has novel ideas as to the dispesal of his million.
3. "CURIOSITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY LIFE," by A. W. LUCY. 'Toby, M.P.," tells amusing incidents of the use and abuse of "Privilege," including how a facetious Irishman "spied strangers," and caused the King (then Prince of Wales) to be turned out of the Peers' Gallery.
4. "IF I WERE A MAN," by ARABELLA KENEALY. An outspoken comment on the idiosyncracies of man, with a delightful vein of sarcastic humour.
5. "WOMEN AS CITIZENS," by LADY HENRY SOMERSET. The possibilities of the coming revolution.
6. "BEHIND THE SCENES AT MONTE CARLO," by MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON. No English woman has been so privileged in seeing the inner life of Monte Carlo as Mrs. Williamson. The revelations in this paper will surprise all readers.
7. "OUR SAVAGE CIVILIZATION," by A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK. Why do we need, and why do we despise policemen?
8. "THEY NEVER WOULD BE MISSED: MEN AND THINGS,"

I.—Practical Leading European
TAXIDERMISTS
In India.
Send for price list containing hundreds of testimonials.
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Real Hand Sewn Goods Prices from
BOOTS, Rs. 4-8. SHOES, Rs. 3-12. SLIPPERS, 2s. 2-4 per pair.
HARNESS TO MEASURE, Rs. 45 per set.
TRUNKS, Rs. 26. GLADSTONE BAGS, Rs. 10.
We keep in Stock. We make to order. We repair and renovate Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, Bags, Hobballs, Bed-Straps, and all varieties of TRAVELLERS REQUISITES and LEATHER GOODS.
III.—? ARE OUR GOODS RELIABLE ?
Answer. We have been in existence for 2 years. The business we were doing before COMP'S RED with the business we are doing now are convincing PROOFS that our goods are RELIABLE. We have received hundreds of TESTIMONIALS and only 7 COMPLAINTS. Please send for Price List.
J. OAKES & CO. 39 Hornby Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ... 87 1/8 = + 7/16
2½ per cent. Rentes ... 95 1/2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 104 1/4 = + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... 84 1/2 = uncharged
SILVER—
Spot in London ... 31 13/16 = + 3/16
4 months hence ... 31 15/16 = + 3/16
Spot in New York ... 68 3/4 = + 3/8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25-22 1/2 = + 1
Berlin cheques ... 20-30 1/2 = + 1/2
New York Demand ... 4-85 1/8 = + 3/8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 6 per cent. = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 5 do. = "
6 months' sight Bank Bills ... 4 5/8 do. = "
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 3/8 do. = "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/4 do. = "
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 5 5/8 pr. ct. = "
7 day market loans ... 3 3/4 pr. ct. = — 1/8
Extra Council Bills allotments: Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 at Is 4 3/16d
SUGAR—
German granulated double bags C. and F. India 11-7 1/2
May-April sellers quiet.
WHEAT—quiet
RAPESEED—
Brown 43-4-1 A.-M. sellers firm
LINSEED—quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 7/8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Armand Behic"
IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ... active
East Indian ... quiet
Manchester ... firm
Total Sales ... 12,000
Spot ... 5.66—s
Egyptian F G F Brown ... 10 5/16—1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 35,000
Futures closed ... easier

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5/16	5/14	5/13
—12	—13	—12
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5/13	5/12	5/12
—12	—12	—12
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sept.-Oct.
5/12	5/36	5/30
—11	—11	—11

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 83,000 bales
Do. last year ... 20,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 21,000 "
Do. do Continent ... 41, 00 "
IN NEW YORK—

Spot ...	10 7/16	— 10
Futures, month of March ...	9 52	21
Do. do. July ...	9 75	—21

*Declined owing to week cables and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 7/16 — 1 16
Futures, month of Mar. ... 10 04 — 16
Do. do. July ... 10 03 — 18
Tone at close ... steady

COTTON REPETITION.

	Bales	
Total visible supply ...	4,650,000	+ 140,000
Do. do. do. East Indian ...	192,000	
Liverpool Actual Exports ...	19,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th January.

Cotton ...	14,000	bales.
Wheat ...	8,350	cwts.
Linseed ...	1,250	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	1,880	do
Gingellyseed ...	23,861	do
Poppyseed ...	743	do
Groundnuts ...	110	do
Castorseed ...	7,024	do
Rice ...	1,592	do
Myrabolams ...	4,333	do
Cottonseed ...	14,992	do
Mowraseed ...	nil	do
Gram ...	2,520	do
Jowar ...	795	do
Maize ...	192	do

EXPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold bars Rs 19,32,410 for Oriental to London.
IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold bullion Rs. 1,81,292 from Sydney.
Gold coin Rs. 2,28,009 from Hongkong.
Export Trade.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.
The very many receipts of cotton which continue to pour into the U. S. ports are at last causing a decline in the market. But the active demand in Liverpool makes rates give way slowly there. In Bombay the trade is chiefly occupied in the settlement of January contracts and with the heavy shipments now going forward. Receipts are not yet on a free scale and prices here are fairly well maintained, with a moderate enquiry from shippers.
Sterling exchange remains firm and Rupee Paper is quiet and declining. The Share bazaar is firm closing prices are as follows :—

Petits ...	Rs. 3,520	Feb.
Davids ...	" 442 1/2	do.
Kohinoors ...	" 735	do.
Colaba Land ...	" 1,100	do.
New City ...	" 630	do.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Y. M. Sheets :—

	Stocks on 31st Dec 1906	Total Deliveries from 1st Jan to 30th Nov 06	Stocks on 31st Dec 1905	Increase or Decrease in 1906	Stocks on 31st Dec 1904	Stocks on 31st Dec 1903
Cotton Piece Goods ... bales	22342	3122	25683	plus 3423	13815	13755
Do. Yarn ... lbs	28974	10940	39917	plus 1193	23-23	17-80
Cotton Yarn ... Tons	1833	1173	3006	plus 292	7751	4310
Copper Brazier ... Tons	293	73	226	— 67	379	892
Yellow Metal Brazier ... Tons	741	316	801	plus 60	2236	2521

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T. ...	...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Bank Demand ...	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	...	1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	...	1s. 4 11/16.
French Francs 3 m/s D A	...	172 3/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	141 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	162
Shanghai 30 do. do.	...	222
Japan 30 do. do.	...	148 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone. quiet.

Cash ...	95-15
1st Settlement 31st January ...	96-2

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready ...	... Rs.	7-0-0
Forward Apl.-May ...	... Rs.	7-5-0

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore.—Ready ...	Rs.	7-12-0
Do. Delhi Forward Apl.-May	Rs.	7-3-0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready ...	... Rs.	10-5-0
Forward April-May ...	... Rs.	8-6-0

Castorseed.—Tone firm.

Ready ...	... Rs.	46-8-0
Forward April-May ...	... Rs.	36-8-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed ...	... Rs.	48-4-0
25 " " ...	... Rs.	47-4-0
50 " " ...	... Rs.	46-4-0
Black Kutnee ...	... Rs.	41-8-0

Wheat.—Tone quiet.
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 4-8-0.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengals, M. J. (Ry. terms) and ..	180	171	..	Ready.
S. Punjab M G ...	177	168	..	Jan. 25
Comrawuttee (descriptions) M-G ..	203	197	...	Ready.
Do do ...	203	197	..	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G) ...	188	182	..	Ready.
Do do ...	188	182	...	Jan. 25,
Khangaum, (M-G) (fair staple ...)				
Karsala (M-G) do ...	203	197	...	Ready,
Akola (M-G) do ...	203	197	...	Jan. 25
Yeotmal (M. G.) ...	219	213	..	Ready.
Do do ...	219	213	...	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G) ...	223	217	...	Ready.
Do do ...	223	217	..	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.) ...	254	...	237	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.) ...	187	177	..	Ready.
Do do ...	187	177	..	Jan 25,
Bengal, H.G. ...	173	161	..	Ready,
Do do ...	172	163	..	Jan. 25
Dhanuagaum and Poolgaum M-G ..	213	207	...	Ready.
Do do ...	212	206	...	Jan. 25,

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ... Easier.
Estimated sales ... 12,000 bales.
Imports ... 49,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5/40	5/39	5/38
—5	—5	—5
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5/38	5/38	5/37
—6	—5	—5
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5/37	5/31	5/25
—5	—3	—5

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. writing from HongKong on December 28 report on the yarn market as follows :—

Since the issue of our last Circular, dated the 14th inst., our Yarn market has ruled steady and where forced sales were effected prices gave way : the difference will be easily established when a comparison is made between the prices of our last report and the present one.

We reported in our last the failure of the largest Chinese firm of yarn dealers. We have now to record the failure of two others, who have followed the example of their predecessor and filed their petitions in bankruptcy. Thus three large dealers have suspended business within a fortnight. Such a state of affairs is unprecedented in the history of the Colony.

No. 10s.—A good business is reported at declining rates.

No. 12s.— Few of the selected threads found buyers in limited quantities at declining rates.

No. 16s.—Only two selected threads changed hands at quotations.

No. 20s.—Cheap prices induced some business.

The market closes steady.

Sales :—5,155 bales of No.10s. ; 175 bales of No. 12s. ; 230 bales of No. 16s; and 1,330 bales of No. 20s; in all about 7,190 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Kumsang," "Arratoon" "Apear" and "Lightning" (from Calcutta), and Simla, "Totomi," "Maru," "Delta" and "Kiojun Maru" (from Bombay), of about 7,500 bales.

Shipments :—About 7,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 110,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote, to-day, as under :—

India	T.T.	at Rs. 167 per cent.
"	Demand	" " 167½ "
London	T. T.	" Sh. 2 1 3 1/8d—dols.
"	Demand	" " 2 33/16d.—dols.
Shanghai		Tls. 72½d.—dols. 100.
Silver		" 32d. 3/8per oz.

SHANGHAI.

Writing from Shanghai on December 22 the same firm reports as follows :—

Since the issue of our last report the Yarn market has been firm. The continued steady fall in the Rupee Exchange has enabled importers to dispose of their holdings at an advance of Tl. 1 to Tls 3 per bale on the previous quotations. The past fortnight has witnessed the sale of a large quantity of Indian Spinnings, and it is safe to predict that, if the Exchange continues its downward course, a much larger and better business in store for Foreign importers. For the last three days Chinese dealers have hesitated to buy in large quantities for fear of a rise in the Exchange.

No. 10s. have been in great demand for Szechuen, Tientsin and Chefoo even at an advance of Tls. 2 to Tls. 3 per bale. About 4,100 bales have been sold.

No. 12s. Kiukiang and Chinkiang have paid most attention to this count and at an advance of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 a bale about 1,100 bales have been sold.

No. 16s. Kiukiang and Ningpo have bought about 500 bales of this count at an increase of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 per bale.

No. 20s. This count has been in great request for Szechuen, Hanknow and Kiukiang, and about 4,500 bales have changed hands. Prices have gone up by Tls. 2 to Tls. 3 per bale.

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 10,500 bales,

Arrivals of Indian Yarn during the fortnight about 9,700 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 95,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared Stock about 45,000 "

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE,

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On Hongkong T. T. Tls. 73 5/8 per $100
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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A Holiday on the Nile.

Last evening in the Sassoon Mechanics Institute before a fairly large audience of ladies and gentlemen, Professor W. H. Sharp, M. A., delivered an interesting lecture entitled "A Holiday on the Nile," illustrated by magic lantern slides. The chair was taken by Mr. W. M. Bell, Vice-President of the Institute.

Professor Sharp in the course of his lecture said : For thousands of years Egypt has been an object of interest to its neighbours, partly on account of its physical peculiarities, and partly for the great historical monuments it contains. The physical features are chiefly due to the Nile, the mysterious origin of which and the causes of its annual inundation have only been cleared up within the last fifty years. The inundation has created Egypt, and to it also may be traced the origin of some of the arts and sciences for which the ancient Egyptians were famous. Historically, again, the records of Egypt go further back than those of any other country known to us. Its kings have been arranged in thirty dynasties down to the time of Alexander the Great, after whom for three centuries Greek sovereigns reigned in Alexandria. Egypt then became a province of the Roman Empire, until the seventh century, when it was conquered by the Arabs.

These were the founders of Cairo, the modern capital. The voyage up the Nile may be performed by those who have the necessary leisure and means in a *dahabiyeh*, or sailing-boat; more hurried travellers will prefer the steamer arrangements, the best of which are controlled by Messrs. Cook. Their charges are somewhat high, but the arrangements are excellent, both for living and for sightseeing. Assouan and the First Cataract may be reached either by boat or by rail; thence to Wady Halfa and the Second Cataract the journey must be done by steamer, through Nubia; from Wady Halfa the Soudan Railway, inaugurated by Lord Kitchener, carries the traveller first across a waterless desert, and then up the bank of the Nile to Omdurman and Khartoum. On the first part of the trip the arduous work of sightseeing is usually diversified by a gymkhana at Luxor, of ancient Egypt the remains are mostly temples or tombs, usually covered with inscriptions in hieroglyphics. The temples are often buried in sand and rubbish, and badly ruined, but their colossal size and lavish decorations cannot fail to excite wonder. Amongst the most important are those of Luxor, Karnak and the great rock-temple of Abu-Simbel in Nubia. Everywhere we meet with the buildings, statues, and inscriptions of the great kings of the 19th dynasty. Seti I and Ramesses II, under whom Egypt reached the acme of her power and magnificence. Believing firmly in the immortality of the soul, the ancient Egyptians made strenuous attempts to preserve the body also, by embalming the dead and laying them in massive tombs. The Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, opposite to Luxor, has yielded the mummies of many of the most famous monarchs ; whilst the celebrated Pyramids are simply the tombs of kings of the fourth dynasty. Along with the Pyramids goes the still older Sphinx, after which the most famous sight of Egypt may be said to be the Colossi of Memnon opposite to Luxor and then the sacred island of Philae, just above the First Cataract.

The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Reception at "Adenwalla Baugh."

Members of the "Gayan Utejak Mandali," the native philharmonic society met together at "Adenwalla Baugh," Tardeo, last evening to perform two interesting functions. The first was the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and the other was the presentation of an address to the distinguished Parsee, who is a life-member of Mandali.

The members mustered strong and, at their request, Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit unveiled the portrait. A programme of native music was gone through for half an hour, and loud cheers in the compound and the balcony was an intimation to those within that the grand old member of their club had arrived. The address was then read by Mr. P. C. Mehta, the Honorary Secretary of the Mandali, in which a reference was made to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's regard and sympathy for the institution, about the conditions and progress of which he was anxious to be informed when absent England. The members were delighted to see him back amongst them, at a time when the club could give a good account of its work during the interval. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was away from Bombay. A reference was also made in the address to the various successful incidents in his public career.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji gave a brief reply in Gujrati thanking the members for the very kind references made about him in the address. He also thanked them heartily for the honour they had done him and assured them that he appreciated their regard and good feeling towards him. He only wished they would as heartily accept his thanks as he did their cordial reception.

After distribution of flowers the assembly adjourned to the rear verandah for light refreshments. Some more musical entertainment was given and the assembly broke up.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HICKMAN—January 6, at Teok Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of P. D. Hickman, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—January 9, at Jubbulpur William Twynam Blake, I. C. S., son of Dr. W. H. Blake, of Harpenden, Herts, aged 28 years.

EUCKER—December 31, at Partabgarh, of pneumonia, Louis Eucker of Sitapur, Oudh, aged 73 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 0-46m., 0-49s.; Low water, 6-50m., 6-38s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (B.T.)

Meeting of Persian Zoroastrians to express regret for the death of the Shah of Persia, Allbless Baug, 4 p.m., (B.T.)

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana Matches.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, in the Trust's offices at Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. At the meeting, business of a formal character was transacted.

"CONVERSAZIONE" TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—The Bombay Swadeshi Vastu Pracharino Sabha will hold a "Conversazione" to-day between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. (Bombay Time) in honour of and to meet Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the bungalow of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai in Girgaum Back Road.

BANDMANN BIOSCOPE—Mr. Bandmann's London Bioscope Company will open in Bombay for two nights at the Gaiety Theatre for to-morrow and Friday. The Bioscope is illustrated by songs and is a really first class entertainment which has not been seen before in Bombay. The Bandmann Opera Company will open here next month and in March the Bandmann Follies Company are due to arrive.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—Mr. Justice Mancherjee Pestonjee Khareghat, who has been appointed to act as a judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Beaman on sick leave, took his seat on the Bench yesterday with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Heaton on an inspection of the mofussil courts, also took his seat on the Bench yesterday with Mr. Justice Batty on the Appellate Side.

THE ADAMS, WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL :—The following is the list of subscribers to this hospital from 1st May to 31st December. A Parsi, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, a Parsi and Mr Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy in sacred memory of his wife Bai Lelavali each Rs. 100, Mr Heerjeebhoy M. Sethna, Rs. 75; A Parsi Lady, Rs. 51; Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A Wadia, Mr. Mohsin Badruddin Tyabji, I. C. S., Mr H. A. Wadya, Bar-at-Law, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim., Kt (for the maintenance of telephone), Mr D Gordhandas (for telephone for 1 year) and Mr D J Tata, each Rs. 50 ; All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill and Mr D P Batha each Rs. 30 ;the Hon Mr Justice Basil Scott, F C H Mr P G Singhance, Mr Pestonjee Dadabhoy Faori in sacred memory of his nephew Jehangir. Messrs. M and H Muncherji Cama, Framji Muncherji Cama Charity, Mrs. A S Narielwalla, Mr E M Mody (annual) Mr Vithaldas Samaldas and Keersopji, each Rs. 25; D N G, A S G J Mr V Atmaram and second Presidency Magistrate each Rs. 20 ; A H S A Mr Manordas Tribhovandas, Mrs. Batty and Messrs N P Mehta & Co. each Rs. 15 ; Mr Nowrojee Pallonjee Katrak in sacred memory of his son Jehangir, Rs. 1i ; Mr N W Kemp, Bar-at-Law, Mr J D Sukhia, C., Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee & Co, Mr P S Dalal, T J S Mr Pestonjee Nasservanjee Massany, C F D T P L W Bai Molibai Dorabjee Chinoy, I H Mr John Monteath, I C S, In memory of my dear ones F D W Mr B R Mehta I C S Mr George Service, Mother dear, Mr W A Haig Brown, N H M, Mr Shapurji Jehangeerji B Vakil in sacred memory of his dear deceased wife, Meherbai aged 42, who expired this life on 25th August 1906, Messrs. Babajee Sakharam & Co, Mr W D Sheppard I C S, Messrs. Soonderdas Dharamsey & Co. Mr Bhagwandas Norotamdas, W W P W E C Mr T Gaddum, Major M G R, Cordue R E, Surg-Genl H P Greany, I M S, Mr D Gubbay, Mr J DuBoulay, I C S, C I E, Mr T Lieut-Col Yarr, R A M C, Major T Lee. Mr George Monteath, I C S, Mr W L Cameron, Mr H Wilkinson, C I E, Mr Dharamsey Morarjee Gokuldas and passenger per s s "Sydney," each Rs. 10 ; two passengers B B and C I Rs, Rs 8 ; Mr Lukhamsee Napoo Rs 6 ; F A R the Hon'ble Mr D A Khare, B A, LL B, Mr J H Dunkerley H S C, Hormusji Edulji Cama, Charity Professor, W A Sharp, M A, the Hon'ble Mr Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, A, Mr Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Mr Rajoo Babajee, Mr Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, Capt J H McDonald, I M S, Mr Ruttonjee Jamshedji Dubash Bai Maneckbai Fardunji Banajee, P M, Mr Rustumji M Kooka, Mr Vasanji P Dalal, Mr E A Wodehouse, P E P, Mr Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas, Dr R M Modi, B S C, Mr B Atmaram, Messrs Leopold Cassella & Co, Bombay Agency, Mr Luda Ebram, R C, B, D P, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, Mr Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Guzder, Comptoir National d'Escombe de Paris, The Bombay Gas Co Lt, A W J, Mr H Asb, T N M, Bai Heerabai A Wadia, Mr N C Patuck, Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, Mr Ameeruddin Tyabji, Mr W A Chambers, Mr D P Cama, Mr D C Oomrigur, Mr Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davar, Mr Kaikhosro Maneckjee, Mr A A Darukhanawalla, Seth Teju Kaya, Mr Tokersey Shamjee Jewraj, Mr Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Jassawalla Pestonjee, Mr P. deBurs Mr J C Owen, J F B, Mr Ishwaides Lukhmidas, Mr J A Geddes, Mr A S Narielwalla, Dr Rajabally V Patel, L M and S. Mr F Jackli, H S D, Mg J F Watson, Mr Jamshetjee Hormusjee Billimoria, J BC, Mr Cowasjee Jehanjir, B A, Mr Manordas Tribhowandas, Mr Mooiraj Khatau. Mr Kaliandas Keshavdas Mr P B Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhai Moosabai, J A E, E R, Mr Jehangir Bhicaji, Mr M N Patell, Mr J S Brown, Mr A Strandes, D F M Mr D Longworth, Mr P S Pochajee, Mr Shapoorji N Chandabhoy, Mr Runchhoddas Tribhowandas, Mr Jivarchand Lallubhai and Co, T W C, U E E, Messrs Thos Vafiadis and Co. Mr O Schilerzi, Mis Martin, Dr B N Darabsett, 7 G M C, Mr Nurgess D Patell, Messrs Abdulla Salemalhomed and Co. Messrs Bhimjee Shamjee and Co. Mr Sorabji Framji, Messrs M M Kapadia and Co., Mr C M Bhaesania, from a passenger friend per s s "Yarra." Mr S D Moonshi, Mr K M Soonawala, A Parsee Lady, N H P, Mr N G Welinkar, Mr R A Spencer, Anonymous and Chief Presidency Magistrate, each Rs 5; Through Mr C M Curshedjee, Mrs M P Khareghat, Rs. 50 ; Mrs Bapoojee S F Patel, Rs. 40 ; Mr Rustom K R Cama, Rs. 30 ; Mrs K D Shroff, Mrs R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr Cursetjee M Banaji, and Mrs N M Patel, each Rs. 25 ; A Parsee Lady, Rs. 15 ; Mr D Dinshaw of Aden, Mr D N Dady, Mr F J Patel, Mrs Dossabhoy M Wadia, and Miss Gai H A Hormarjee, each Rs. 10 ; A B C Rs. 9 ; Mr A F Davur, and Mr N Mandlik, each Rs. 5 ; through Messrs R S Ucnwalla and Co Hong Kong and Canton Parsees and Sympathisers, Rs 974 and Shanghai Parsees and Sympathisers Rs. 445. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted by Mr George Lund, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and acknowledged in the newspapers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Russel heard a suit brought by Hajee Noormahomed Cassum against Mr. N. C. Macleod and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants, as the representatives of the deceased, Joosub Abba, may be ordered to pay to him out of the deceased's estate, come to their hands, the sum of Rs. 1,800 with interest. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes (for whom Mr. J. D. Davar appeared) instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, were for the plaintiff. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Mr. Unwalla and Pheroxshah, appeared for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th defendants. There was no appearance for Mr. Macleod, the first defendant.

The plaintiff stated that one Joosub Abba, of Bombay, died on the 5th February 1902, leaving him surviving his two sons, Abdoola Joosub Abba and Jan Mahomed Joosub Abba, his widow the third defendant, and his grandson the fourth defendant, his only heirs. The deceased was during his life time carrying on business as a tailor and outfitter. After his death the business was continued by the two sons for the benefit of the estate. Abdoola Joosub used to manage the business both during his father's lifetime and after his death till the time it was closed in April, 1905. The plaintiff is a money-lender who advanced monies to his constituents by buying and discounting their hundies. The deceased Joosub Abba was one of such constituents of the plaintiff. The latter discounted and purchased a hundi for Rs. 1,200, dated 5th September 1904, drawn by one Abde Rahman Mir, Mahomed in favour of Joosub Abba, and endorsed by Abdool Joosub in the name of his father's firm. Similarly the plaintiff purchased and discounted another hundi for Rs. 600, dated 8th September, 1904, drawn and endorsed in the same way as the previous one. The hundies, on maturity, were dishonoured and the plaintiff instituted a suit in this court, in which Abde Rehman was the first defendant and Joosub Abba was the second defendant. Plaintiff obtained a decree in the said suit for Rs. 1833-14-11 and costs. The first defendant in that suit appeared and admitted the claim. There was no appearance for the second defendant, Abdoola Joosub. When plaintiff purchased and paid for the hundies, he was not aware that Josab Abba was then dead ; nor was he aware of his death when he obtained the decree therein. Plaintiff was advised that his decree, so far as the 2nd defendant was concerned, was a nullity. Plaintiff believed that, after the death of Joosub Abba, his two shops—one opposite Watson's Hotel, carried on in the name of Cheap Jack, and the other in the Watson's Hotel carried on in the name of Haji and Co—were carried on by Abdoola Joosab for the benefit of the estate. Plaintiff submitted that the defendants, as representing such estate, were liable to pay out of the assets the amount due to him with interest. Plaintiff learnt later on that Abdoola Joosub had in April 1905 filed his petition for the benefit of the Act, and his estate had become vested in the first defendant. Jan Mahomed Joosab Abba died intestate at Bombay in July 1906.

The 3rd and 4th defendants, in their written statement, denied all the material allegations of the plaint and put the plaintiff to a strict proof thereof. The details of the case were proceeded with.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of short causes in the High Court, yesterday, including a suit in which the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, sued F. Scott Clark, of Pallamkotta, in the Madras Presidency, for the recovery of a claim of about Rs. 5,000. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the Bank. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the defendant, and applied for the transfer of the case to the long causes' list. Defence, he said, would be formulated as soon as possible; but a fortnight's time would be necessary to undergo the formalities. Pallamkotta, the place the defendant was in now, was a distant place: it took three days to communicate through the post, and as many days to recieve reply. Then there was the formulation of the defence; the sending it out to Mr. Scott Clark for approval; the filing of it; and so on. He might outline the defence briefly. Advances were made to the defendant by the Bank on five hundred bales of cotton, shipped to Japan, through the Bank, which had no letters of hypothecation. The Bank had to find out the state of things of the market in Japan : if the market was falling, the goods were to be sold; not when it was rising. Instead of following these instructions, the Bank appeared to have transmitted discretionary instructions to sell the goods on the best terms: the defence, therefore, would be that the Bank had no right to sell when the market was rising.

Mr. Padshah said the fact was that Mr Scott was in financial difficulties; he said to the Bank "exersise your discretion," which the Bank did in the best possible manner by safeguarding his interests, and instructing its Japanese agents to sell the goods on the best terms obtainable. Summons had been served on the defendant so long ago as 4th December; he had ample time to formulate his defence.

Mr. Justice Davar: All this is matter of evidence; there is the defence, stated by Mr. Lowndes ; I am not going to try the case as a short cause, transferred to the long cause list. But the other side must be put upon terms. Do you undertake Mr. Lowndes to file the written statement in a fortnight?

Mr. Lowndes: I don't like to undertake, my Lord ; Mr. Scott Clark is not in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Davar: Then I will make the order; costs to be costs in the cause.

CLAIM AGAINST AUCTIONEERS.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared yesterday, in the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, on behalf of the plaintiff, in the suit of the firm Uderam Kesina and Co., Marwari money lenders, against Thomas William Perrett, now an under-trial prisoner in the Bombay Jail, on charges relating to frauds in the construction of electric tramway tracks, and applied for a decree against defendant for Rs. 5,000 lent, at two per cent, per mensem interest, and Rs. 150 per mensem, promised to be paid under an agreement, dated 5th November. Service of summons having been proved on the defendant in Jail, evidence was recorded. Defendant was not present in Court. The evidence showed that the monies were lent to Gibbons and Co. in three sums. Perret was the sole Proprietor of Gibbons : the firm's business was stated to be manufacturers, merchants, agents.

Mr. Justice Davar: And "the only English auctioneers in Bombay."

Mr. Taleyarkan: Just so, my Lord, unfortunately for my clients, who never saw their money again.

Mr. Justice Davar : It is all due to exorbitant rates of interest from the debtors. This morning I had a case in which the rate of interest per annum amounted to nearly three quarters of the principal lent. So far as I am concerned, I am going to set my face against it.

Some discussion ensued, after which the Judge remarked that as there was no consideration on the part of the plaintiffs for the Rs. 150 per mensem, promised to be paid by the defendant, he should disallow the sum : and pass an "ex parte" decree in favour of the plaintiffs, with the interest, and costs.

A CASE TRANSFERRED.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar the case of Himatmal Manji and another, against Dinshah H. Daruwala, his wife and his son-in-law, for a claim of Rs. 6,000, was called on, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Mordeshwar appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Pirozshah, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Taleyarkhan applied for the transfer, of the suit to the long-cause list, affirming that there were good defences to it, as would appear from the written statement, Mr. Jardine opposed the application. He said that this was merely a reason to gain time ; defendants had ample opportunity to have been ready with their defence at this hearing, had they chosen to do so.

The Judge granted Mr. Taleyarkhan's application costs to be costs in the cause.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A MATTER OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Full Bench of the Small Cause Court consisting of the Chief Judge, Mr. Patel, and the Second Judge Mr. Donald, disposed of a case instituted by one Jehangir Pestonji, against the Defendant Bezonji Ardeshir, for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 30, being a moiety of the amount of a decree passed against the Plaintiff and the Defendant. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the Plaintiff, and Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the Defendant.

It appears that the Plaintiff and the Defendant were partners, and this suit in which the decree was passed was for the balance of an account for the price of goods sold and delivered for the purpose of the partnership business. The partnership accounts were not adjusted, and it was contended, on behalf of the Defendant, on the authority of the English case of *Sadler versus Nixon*, and a case reported in 5 Bombay Law Report page 912 that the Small Causes Court cannot entertain a suit from one party to recover from the other, his contributory portion of the decretal amount, as it was quite possible that on taking the partnership accounts, it would turn out that the Plaintiff might have overdrawn his share.

The learned Chief Judge and the Second Judge held in the full court, on the authority of the Judgment of Justice Muthuswami Jyer, (reported in Indian Law Reports, 18 Madras) that when one of two partners against whom a decree is passed for a partnership debt pays the whole amount of the decree, this is a payment *dehors* the partnership, and it must be treated in law as an advance by that partner to the other, and that the suit would therefore lie. The rule *nisi* granted was therefore ordered to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1907.

VILLAGERS AND SOLDIERS.

NINE of the eleven villagers, who were charged with assaulting two young military officers near Purandhar in November last, have been convicted, eight of them being sentenced to a period of six months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal has been given and the conviction may or may not be upset and the villagers held blameless, in fact that they were not the culprits at all. With that we have nothing to do at the present moment, but we have been addressed on the subject of assaults by villagers on soldiers—officers and men—by several correspondents, and have deemed it prudent not to give publicity to their communications whilst feeling in the matter of the recent assault ran high. That it did run very high may be judged from the fact that a highly placed official wrote to us in an indignant strain to protest against the "miraculous composure" which British officers permit themselves to be hammered to pieces by Native ruffians without an attempt at self-defence, though they had arms in their hands. Another exclaimed "In their general ignorance of law, military officers are doubtless not aware of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code which authorise a man to defend his life at the cost of that of his assailant." And it was urged that as common human courage would supply this defective knowledge in most men, there must be some special reason why the British officer distinguishes himself from the rest of the world in submitting to be slaughtered like a sheep. From what appeared at the time of the Kharakwasla outrage we were led to suppose that the tameness under ill-usage displayed by the officers was due to dread of censure by their superiors. How far officers are actually forbidden to defend themselves when attacked by villagers we are not aware, but there is undoubtedly a feeling among them that they would risk the loss of their commissions by chastising aggressors.

A correspondent whose views of these cases we publish in another column, although claiming that this neglect of self-defence is "forbearance born of discipline," owns that the authorities are "down" on them, besides the other side can produce such an overwhelming amount of evidence against them in the event of the matter coming into Court that they deem it best to pocket their feelings and refrain from hitting back. The higher military authorities do not encourage retaliation and in a former case the officers, who took a hammering—we believe we are absolutely right in saying—received letters from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Kitchener, thanking them for the forbearance and self-control they had manifested in very trying circumstances. The views of the Subaltern set forth in another column gives it as his opinion that "not one officer or soldier in fifty knows that if he is attacked he is allowed by law to defend himself with any weapon that may be nearest to hand, be it stick or loaded rifle, even to taking the life of one or more of his assailants." The writer admits that in a case of attack in which he was one of the victims it never occurred to him to shoot, but he did use the butt-end of his gun. Then again he tells us there are other reasons for not employing the rifle or shot gun in self-defence. Soldiers are trained not to fire even in a riot except in obedience to command and moreover "the military authorities are undoubtedly down on any one who gets into a fracas with Natives and, should the case, when tried, go against the soldier, it is a serious matter for him. In the case of an officer, it may mean the loss of his commission, or if he is lucky the loss of a step or two. Anyhow he has to be very careful and to be absolutely sure that if he does get into a row there will be plenty of witnesses in his defence so that the case will go for him and not against him. It is the same with the private soldier and what is worse the Natives know it and trade on it." This undoubtedly has been the case ever since Lord Curzon made one of his greatest mistakes by interfering in the ordinary course of the law in the case of the IXth Lancers. The writer explains what he means by narrating the experience of one of his own men who found shikaring too irksome to be continued owing to the persistent annoyance to which he was subjected by villagers. Our subaltern correspondent also relates his own experience which seems to point its own moral.

At the same time we would be reluctant to urge the resort to forcible resistance, except in cases where the danger is extreme. The chances are all against the soldier and though a rough-rider's whip or a hunting-crop might find a place in every Shikari's equipment, they would not be of much service pitted against a lathi. We remember an officer of the Royal Sussex Regiment, some time ago, issued a hand-book of hints to British Officers and soldiers as to their dealings with villagers and servants. In it he observed: "In certain shooting districts, which I shall not name, I, personally, have found it inadvisable to go alone and unwise not to have a chaprasi with me. A friend of mine who has an intimate knowledge of the villagers in the parts I am referring to—forty years' experience of Indian shooting,—told me recently of one district in which we were shooting together, that he considered it risky for any one to go alone and said that in any question of evidence between soldiers and villagers the power of the Brahmin was greatly to be dreaded. Long observation has taught me...that in many localities the whole country population has a very deep-rooted dislike of having soldiers anywhere on their land at all, to which, of late years, they have added a considerable show of determination to get rid of them at all costs to themselves." In his Budget speech in 1901, Lord Curzon referred to the relations between British soldiers and the Natives of this country. He observed that the friends of the soldiers are "greatly in error if they believe that there is the least wish to place harsh restrictions upon them or to deprive of reasonable openings for sport and recreation. On the contrary, it is desired to give them such openings in the fullest manner compatible with the discipline and routine of military life and as a well-earned relief therefrom. On the other hand, it is impossible for those who are entrusted with the Government to view with equanimity any risk to these relations arising from carelessness or ignorance or restraint... What we, as a Government, have to do is to minimise the opportunities for such friction and to induce mutual self-respect." This sounds well enough, but those observations and subsequent events have led the soldier to the belief that he must take his "hammering and look pleasant." But he will not continue in this frame of mind for ever and, though the military authorities do well to impress upon young officers and soldiers the desirability of avoiding friction with the villagers, a great responsibility rests upon district officers. They must warn their subordinates and village headmen against any infringement of the law. Moreover, in instances where unprovoked outrages are proven it is not enough that the actual offenders shall be punished, each village in the locality should have the lesson brought home to them and the village in which the offenders live should have cause to see to the future good behaviour of their neighbours. By this means alone will the opportunities of friction be minimised and mutual self-respect induced. The recurrence of such outbreaks as we have just heard of must be prevented.

THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

MR. HALDANE'S scheme of Army reorganisation was in process of evolution during the holidays and we were formally told by the Secretary of State for War himself that the complete outline of his proposals—which were to develop the auxiliary forces in particular—would not be made known until the spring. He has given us little glimpses of what the scheme was to be, every now and again, and there seemed to be little left to reveal—except that the scheme is not Mr. Haldane's at all, but that of the General Staff, that it is not original but is an adaptation of our Indian Scheme—"the true pattern for the Home Army." But even now we are to wait for the re-organisation of the Auxiliary Forces though great changes are foreshadowed. And one of the great Liberal organs, the other day, presumably in the know, told us that beyond progressive attempts to improve the efficiency and ameliorate the conditions of the Service lies the great problem of the National Army, that ideal of a nation in arms which Mr. Haldane has been at such pains to expound on many platforms during the year. With the Regular Army, highly trained and fully equipped, ready in organization and of instant mobility, as the sharp point of the cone, the War Secretary aims at a steady broadening of the supports and reserves of the expeditionary force until every able-bodied young man willing to serve his country is afforded an opportunity of a certain amount of preparatory training. The basis and genius of the National Army, we are asked to believe, will depend entirely upon the Voluntary system, and that whatever other changes may be brought about, this essential principle in our methods of defence will be strictly observed. So much is this said to be so, that the measure consolidating the Militia Act of 1882 and the Volunteer Act of 1863, to be submitted to Parliament by the Law Officers of the Crown, has been drafted with a view to eliminating the old unregarded, but still legally operative, principle of the ballot. It would not be correct to say that either the Militia or Volunteer force is to absorb the other, but rather that the voluntary basis on which both at present exist will be legalized in the case of the Militia. As explained in a previous telegram the scheme embraces the substitution of "six great divisions of three brigades each" for one army corps with a number of small divisions, including four brigades of cavalry, while artillery will be apportioned to them, presumably, as the General Staff advises. But even yet the entire scheme is not unfolded. All that we can regard to-day's message as is another instalment with more to follow.

THE ABYSSINIAN AGREEMENT.

BY far the most important effect of the Convention made between Great Britain, Italy and France, and accepted by King Menelik, is the prevention of any other World Power from being able to secure the right to complicate the situation in the Red Sea and North-East of Africa by the acquisition of any political rights of interference in the Ethiopian Empire. The British Press exhausted all it had to say while the Convention was in preparation and little has been said on the matter recently, but the acceptance of it a month ago is an important step in the history of Africa. The present situation is not unlike that existing in Siam. Although the integrity of those dominions is guaranteed by France and England, still, in case of necessity, Great Britain will occupy the Malayan territory, while France will take all that part of Eastern Siam which borders on her own possessions. In like manner Ethiopia (reading between the lines) may be said to be divided by the Convention of Dec. 13th into three regions: (1) The British sphere; all that lies within the basin of the Nile—namely, Abyssinia Proper and the Blue Nile watershed; (2) the Italian sphere of western and nothern Galaland, also the Afar and other countries bordering on Eritrea; (3) The French sphere of the Danakil country immediately behind French Somaliland, Harrar, and a zone along the French railway as far as Adis Abeba. The whole Convention has been brought about by the failure to carry on the Djibouti Railway according to the original scheme. The Railway became, if not an entirely English undertaking, at least Anglo-French, and controlled from London. France immediately took alarm and State aid was granted to the extent of £20,000 a year in return for which France secured the reversion of the concession as far as the Hawash valley near Adis Abeba to which place the present project extends. Thereupon more capital was raised, the Anglo-French concession re-bought and the line completed as far as Dire Daoua four years ago. And then, by way of showing his displeasure at the international aspect of affairs, King Menelik decided to revoke the concession of levying on the trade of Harrar. The Convention now states that the three contracting Powers agree that a French company under the auspices of the French Government shall complete the railway from Djibuti to Adis Abeba with the Harrar branch, while in the eighth article France resigns any rights of intervention in regard to concessions which may have been accorded to her beyond Adis Abeba, west of which the railway construction will be carried on by Great Britain, while south or north, towards the Italian dominion of Eritrea or Benadir, the railway construction will be in the hands of Italy while England is granted the right to construct a railway from the frontier of British Somaliland, across Ethiopia, to the Soudan. This practically secures the full needs of each of the signatories and, in view of the probable expansion of Abyssinian trade, secures the three nations from outside interference.

A GOOD THING IN DIRECTORIES.

The modern educational and commercial era has produced in India a large array of directories and works of reference, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras each having their own handbooks, and all of them of an extraordinarily complete, and even voluminous, character. None of them, of course, have yet attained any great degree of accuracy, and one has only to turn to the various accounts of the "Royal Family," and the Governors-General of India and the pages of similar information to find any Indian directory tripping all over the place. This is so, even in the Asylum Press Almanac of Madras and Southern India, a comprehensive volume of over 1,700 pages, and which is undoubtedly the best directory issued in India. Its excellent printing alone entitles it to rank as the first work of reference in India, while the information it affords is simply encyclopædic. A rough glance through its pages is sufficient to convince the reader that it would be difficult to think of an Indian subject on which information is not afforded. It is, therefore, a pity that such a model work should be spoilt by a variety of irregularities in his earlier pages. King Haakon of Norway is not a son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, but of the King of Denmark. As the late King Christian has been dead a year, the compilers have had plenty of time to bring themselves up to date in these important particulars. It is not a fact that Princess Victoria Melita, who married the Grand Duke of Hesse, "has issue." Her only child, a girl, was poisoned at the Tsar's table a few years ago and died. The almanac should mention that the Grand Duke divorced his wife in 1901 and married Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich. In such details concerning living persons one cannot be too accurate. The list of the Governors-General of India it is slip-shod. "The Earl of Amherst," should be "Earl Amherst," Lord Northbrook should be Earl of Northbrook. It is odd to find such idiosyncracies as "Marquiss" of Lansdowne and "Marquis" of Tweedale—the latter title being mis-spelt, by the bye. Why the two ex-Governors of Madras who are peers should be styled "Lord Wenlock" in one case and Arthur Oliver Villiers *Baron* Ampthill in the other passes our comprehension. In the list of Crown Ministers the Lord Chancellor of Ireland should be "Lord Loreburn" instead of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Reid, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland should be Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bt., instead of "Rt. Hon. Justice Walker." The Minister for Agriculture should be the "Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington" instead of Rt. Hon. The Earl of Carington. These are small details of course, but many more of a similar character could be noted, all of which militate against a work of reference which, with all its inaccuracies, is the nearest approach to perfection in the shape of directories that this country has produced.

THE Balloting in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, for a Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year, resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon & Co., (Bombay) Ltd.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 11th instant via Lamu.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CROOKE LAWLESS returned from Agra to Calcutta yesterday in connexion with the Minto fete.

The Austrian s. s. Franz Ferdinand," from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant and is due here on the 18th instant in the morning.

MR. W. B. GORDON C. I. E., Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, who returns to India shortly from service in Cape Colony, is transferred from the United Provinces to the Punjab.

THE goods traffic on the B B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd December 1906 shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 16,648 mds., with a decrease of Rs. 29,987 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the introduction of a new rate of pension of £432 per annum to Officers of the Indian Army who have completed their 26 years' pension service. The new rate will have effect from the 12th November, 1906.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 24th November, amounted to Rs. 21,312, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 379. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th November were Rs. 2,84 794, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,355.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 24th November amounted to Rs. 2,175, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 727. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th November were Rs. 38,622, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,825.

The statement of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th November, amounted to Rs. 3,996, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 225. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th November were Rs. 69,719, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,490.

THAT famous pioneer, explorer, and big-game hunter, Lord Delamere, has been committed for trial at Nairobi, East Africa, on charges of fraud, brought against him under Sections 207 and 422 of the Indian Penal Code, announces the *Madras Mail*. Lord Delamere has built himself a splendid house near Nairobi, and has purchased 100,000 acres of land surrounding it.

MR. JAMES HORNELL returned to Colombo on the 8th instant, says the *Times of Ceylon*, after a very busy pilgrimage to India, undertaken with the object of allaying fears and correcting misapprehensions which arose in the minds of divers, boatmen and Chetties in India with regard to this year's pearl fishery under the changed conditions of ownership. "The pilgrimage was eminently successful, and Mr. Hornell has elaborated a new system of stricter organisation, which will prevent any thieving which used to go on by divers on the voyage of the fishing fleet on their return to the shore."

ON the 8th instant, says a Burma correspondent, "people working in paddy-fields near Praw-bwelay, Kanaungto, were thrown into a state of great panic by the appearance of a tiger. A cooly-maistry went with a gang of 50 coolies to reap in the paddy-fields, and while engaged on these operations they disturbed a large tiger, which had evidently taken up its position there over night and was lying up. The tiger sprang at the foremost of the coolies and mauled two of their number rather badly and clawed four others, amongst the latter being a Burman who made a plucky attempt to disable the brute. The appearance of a tiger so close to Rangoon has caused quite a sensation." It was not so long ago, however, that a tiger took refuge on the Shway Dagon Pagoda and was shot there.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

THE PANTOMIMES.

Christmas Attractions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

BOXING NIGHT AT "THE LANE."

I wonder if there are any of your readers who have never enjoyed the unique experience of witnessing a pantomime production on Boxing night at Drury Lane? I hope everybody in or out of England has at some time or other been present on one of these memorable occasions, but, if on the other hand there are people in Bombay who have never yet seen one of the Lane's pantomimes on a first night, then let me exhort them to avail themselves of the first possible opportunity, when they are back in the Mother Country, to spend Boxing night at our National Theatre. A Boxing night audience is entirely unlike any other in the world. Everyone who is any one in London at Christmas Time of course goes to Drury Lane, but, apart from this fact, for once in the year the entire spirit of the audience is transformed. There is nothing formal about the huge congregation of well dressed men and brilliantly attired women who throng the innumerable boxes, the giant dress circle, and the vast sheich of stalls. They that as pleasantly and familiarly with one another as do the men and boys in shirt sleeves, caps and mufflers who crowd the great fifth circle or gallery. And when Mr. James Glover, that enormous man, with the Wellingtonian nose and the grim set face, climbs into the conductor's seat, amidst frantic cheers and shouting from all parts of the house, everyone joins in the well known choruses that are crashed out from a magnificent orchestra of colossal proportions. Once again this year the Drury Lane pit and gallery stamped their feet, whistled and sang whilst Mr. Glover's tremendous band played "The Zuyder Zee," "Won't you come back to Bombay," "It's a different Girl again" and many other kindred melodies. As for the pantomime itself it will count as one of the most gorgeous and yet amusing productions ever seen on this historic stage. "Sinbad the Sailor" is the story and the Arthur Collins the producer has fully availed himself of the opportunity for appealing to imagination with strange and weird Eastern scenery and rich and costly dresses.

The great final spectacle is "The Durbar." Whether this is really a faithful presentment or not, true in fact and detail to the original, your readers would probably be more fitting to judge than myself. But I can say with truth that a more magnificent and splendid spectacle, dazzling in its richness and beauty, its wonderful wealth of oriental colouring, its jewelled uniforms and general variety, has never been surpassed on the London stage. The wonders of this splendidly conceived pageant with its army of elephants will appeal to everybody. Apart even from this there are two other remarkable scenes, the great glittering spectacle of "The Valley of Diamonds" and the shipwreck scene. This latter is the most realistic sea storm scene that I have ever witnessed on any stage. These three features are perhaps the most striking points, from a purely spectacular view, of the pantomime. It is however impossible to properly enumerate one half of the attractions that will draw all London to Drury Lane. There is the desert scene of Sahara, pyramids, sphinxes, Arabs, soldiers, comic motor busses wonderful reptiles and flying birds. The acting considered as a whole is splendid. Miss Dulcine Leighton makes a dashing yet stately Sindbad and Marie George is altogether winsome and charming as this Sindbad's daughter. Unfortunately the pantomime's chief comedian, Mr. Harry Randall, is at present ill, but the part of this Sindbad is played in a very capable and acceptable fashion by Mr. Arthur Conquest. As for Mr. Harry Fragson, he is perhaps not quite so well suited as last year, but Mr. Walter Passmore makes a remarkably quaint and amusing Sindbad, a somewhat elderly distinctly nautical character. There are dozens of pantomime songs and plenty of graceful dancing. Judged by the most captious standards of excellence this year's people's pantomime at Drury Lane is a great deserved and emphatic success.

OTHER CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS.

Who would not be in London now Christmas is here? There are pantomimes everywhere, musical comedies, mammoth circuses, and fairy plays, all the music halls enjoy attractive programmes, every theatre has laid itself out to cater for the wants of the great holiday public. One cannot imagine the individual who in London to-day cannot find plenty and to spare of the best entertainment and amusement. At the Duke of York's Theatre Mr. J. M. Barrie's wonderful fairy story of "Peter Pan" has been revived for the third year in succession. At every performance it is drawing crowded houses. The Peter Pan of this year is Miss Pauline Chase, the most beautiful and fairy-like of all the Peter Pans I have seen. She is dainty, winsome, and delicate as a shepherdess carved in Porcelain China. For the moment perhaps she lacks a little intensity. At Terry's Theatre for the first time in history there is a pantomime. "Red Riding Hood" is the story and the production is pretty and very pleasing for children. Miss Gladys Archbutt makes a roguish and charming heroine whilst the eccentric dancing of Mr. Fred Storey is one of the little play's chief features. There is a clever old fashioned circus entertainment at Hengler's and a tremendous "Fun City" with innumerable side shows and amusements at Olympia. On one day alone 20,000 people visited this Mammoth fair. The Hippodrome puts as usual a varied and spectacular entertainment before its patrons, whilst all of the subarban theatres are for the moment dedicated to the service of King Pantomime.

CHRISTMAS SPORT.

All through the past week tens of thousands of sport lovers have been drawn to important Association football matches throughout the country. The most prominent teams have been engaged every day—Christmas day as well—and there have been many important changes in the League competitions. Fulham have at last been deposed from their proud position as champions of the Southern League, Portsmouth now take the lead and it must be admitted that on general play throughout the season they are far more deserving of the honour than their London rivals. One of the most momentous games in the competition was the defeat of Fulham on their own ground by another London organisation, West Ham United. The latter played better football from start to finish and vanquished their ambitious opponents by the solid margin of four goals to one. Stapley their amateur centre forward was perhaps mainly responsible for this result. As things stand to-day the amateur forward may usually be counted on to make "rings" round a professional defence. The Corinthians only managed to draw with Everton, but in this game the amateurs were without their best leaders of attack. As Everton are perhaps the strongest professional club in the Country at the moment the Corinthians' performance must be judged a creditable one. In the second League Chelsea are progressing in a splendid fashion and, if they continue in their present strain, it seems likely that they will enter the first division and draw record crowds to stamford Bridge next autumn. Aston Villa have at last found their form. They are defeating all comers with a set of new young forwards. It would not surprise me to find the Villa once again contesting the final round for the Football Cup at the Crystal Palace in April.

R. C.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

Two more bodies and the carcase of a buffalo were extricated this morning from the debris of the house, which collapsed on Sunday afternoon last at Bhendy Bazaar. One of these bodies was identified as that of Sajna Balu, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty, and the other as that of Mahomedally Alibhai, (22) brother of the man who supervised the construction of the house and who too, was a victim of the catastrophe. Mr. Coroner Byrne had an inquest for formal identification, held on the two bodies at the Morgue, this morning. Further enquiry by the Coroner's jury stands adjourned till Sunday, 27th instant.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.

Gunpat Dhakoo, 28, a fireman of the Fort Fire Brigade Station, who was severely injured at the fire which broke out in a cotton-godown in Donrgi Street on the night of the 2nd instant, and who was being treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital, died of his injuries yesterday.

EGYPTIAN LIFE UNVEILED.

(BY AN EX-ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CIVILIAN).

III.

IT must not be imagined that the Arabs of this class never use their limbs. With the young, riding is not a rare accomplishment, although it is seldom enough regarded as a healthy daily exercise. I was myself invited to accompany the son and heir of my friend the Bey in a cross-country ride, and we rashly rode some thirty-five miles in the heat of the Sun, which even in March can scorch terribly. The experiences of that day were curious Taken first to investigate some beehives, I was requested to peer into the mud cylinders of which the Egyptian hive is constructed, and was in revenge stung by a storm of furious bees, greatly to the consternation of the natives, who credulously supposed a European more invulnerable than themselves. My wounded head swathed in wet linen, we then proceeded to a distant village, where the carcases of sheep were being distributed as a *Bairam* present to the people. Entering the Omdeh's house, we awaited the dinner which he, as headman, supplies to all who crave hospitality at his board. A long wait was rewarded or, to speak truly, punished by the arrival of the most disgusting mess it has ever been my unfortunate lot to feed upon. Imagine a vast round dish filled up with discoloured rice and chunks of sheep, nauseous even to the smell, the whole surrounded by a horrid greasy fluid, which could not be dignified by the name of gravy. The guests, some eight in number, immediately seated themselves before the table and, armed with spoons, they each annexed a portion of the dish for their own consumption. Manners here are more rough than in the 'palaces' of Beys and Pashas, for nor only knives but even plates are conspicuous by their absence. To tear the flesh with hands and teeth and then deposit the bones upon the table was the method here pursued. Certain that to partake of such a dish involved immediate sickness, I pleaded abstinence from meat on religious grounds, and endeavoured to appease my host by large inroads upon the bread and cakes, washed down by copious draughts from my private store of soda-water. No sooner had we retired from the table than others, including a green turbaned descendent of the prophet, took the vacant seats and made short work of the viands which remained. The board was speedily swept clean, and piles of bones alone attested what a massacre of animal life had taken place. I was not sorry to hear at last the clatter of our horse's hoofs in the court-yard, and to bid farewell to this gathering of long-robed, solemn, but gluttonous and inquisitive Arabs, who rose from their seats and individually performed a ceremonious and complimentary leave-taking.

A mad gallop home completed the day's outing. Tired and dusty I innocently suggested a bath, not yet aware that such a luxury was unknown. My request however gave occasion for a display of kindness which none but an Oriental could emulate. Determined to please, the various members of the household at once started to construct a shower-bath by means of some tubing, the head of a watering can, and a zinc tank. Much hammering and whispered confabulations apprized me that some such preparations were proceeding, and, after an hour, I was invited to take my bath. The extemporized arrangements hardly worked with smoothness, but benevolent intentions more than atoned for poor results. After bathing, it is somewhat embarassing to be followed to one's room by the boys of the family, who watched with studied attention every movement of the strange Englishman. The servants even had striven hard to remain for my morning wash, thinking probably that the 'khowagga' (master) would not demean himself by self-ablution: but gladly would one suffer loss of respect in order to gain a little privacy.

Three days in an Arab household is sufficient for one's welfare. The strain of self repression, the necessity of remaining sedate and grave, of refraining from chaff and banter, the constant effort to chatter intelligibly in a difficult language, and above all the repulsion to continued overfeeding and oversmoking, render a longer visit undesirable. However, in even as short a stay as this, one has manifold opportunities for testing, verifying and recasting previous impressions of the upper classes of Egyptian Arabs. From the fairly accurate total, impression one may derive great help in the solution of current or prospective political problems. In the event of an independent Egypt which we think a highly improbable contingency, the peasantry, the great mass of the people, would be a negligeable quantity and the brunt of the administration would fall as it does to-day on the upper classes, only with this difference, that the native heads, would be real heads with a vast weight of responsibility, not titular heads following the lines laid down by responsible Englishmen. Now, whatever fine qualities the Arab of the desert may have once possessed or may still possess, the Arab in the Nile valley is sadly to seek in mental power and moral 'grit.' Sharp enough of apprehension, with considerable powers of memory, he lacks originality, imagination, decision, judgment, and presence of mind. Though naturally indolent, he has application sufficient to achieve tasks, even difficult tasks, mapped out before him, but he himself is incapable of doing the mapping out. Like other Asiatics he adapts himself to changes with difficulty, and secretly distrusts all change. In times of danger or emergency he is prone to lose his mental balance, and there are few Arabs who in great issues could be trusted to decide aright. To these deficiencies there must be added class prejudices—contempt of higher for lower—and utter lack of disinterestedness; in other words extreme selfishness. The Bey or Pasha really despises the fellahin, and would like to trample on them as his father and grandfather did before him. This contempt is shared by all the Effendi class—the so-called gentlemen, our upper middle class, distinguished in Egypt from those below by the badge of trouserdom. Finally there is the curse of corruption. His national traditions prevent the money dealings of the Arab from being above suspicion. Corruption, though more often than not successfully concealed from Europeans, is still rife amongst native officials in the Public Works and other departments, and it is idle to pretend that, were we to leave Egypt tomorrow, the old evils attendant on 'bakshcesh' would not be revived even in the highest quarters.

Under these circumstances we cannot but think that the time has not yet come—the time *may* never come—to put into native hands the complete Government of a country so increasingly rich, and so strategically important. The rapid development of its resources is benefiting Egyptians and Europeans alike, and if by evacuation we cease to prop up the building we have erected, native misgovernment may ensue, when, by a revival of the old abuses, native and European would be involved in a common ruin. The financial stake of Europe in Egypt is considerable, and even our European rivals would not truly care for us to withdraw and risk the loss of Egyptian credit. Fortunately there is at present no question of evacuation: the idea of thus shirking our responsibility has been indefinitely postponed. But the considerations here adduced need to be constantly borne in mind, in case of a reawakening of the old cry, either on the part of some foreign power, or some political section at home, or even of the Egyptians themselves. Meanwhile over present administration will continue to provide careers for natives, and should we be able to educate the Arab up to a higher standard of intellectual and moral efficiency, it may be ultimately possible for him to fill the highest and most responsible posts. If such a consummation belongs rather to the realm of dreamland, it must be remembered that hardly a generation has passed since Egypt under Ismail was in the throes of the most typical oriental misgovernment. For the present the highest wisdom will be in continuing to do earnestly the work to which we are pledged, without too much thought about ultimate results. In Egypt, as everywhere, it is better to seize the present than to scan the future.

IN Rangoon, on the 4th instant Mrs. Churchward, wife of Mr. Churchward, Managing Director of the Bank of Rangoon, had a fortunate escape from a bad accident. While she was driving a phaeton on the Signal Pagoda Road a horse harnessed to a private gharry came bolting from the opposite direction, and after knocking down a policeman who made a plucky attempt to stop the animal, and also a gentleman riding a bicycle, dashed full tilt into Mrs. Churchward's pony, the shaft being driven fully six inches into the animal's chest. The syce with great presence of mind, assisted his mistress out of the carriage when the collision occurred, and the animal had to be destroyed on the spot.

MR. HALDANE'S PROPOSALS.

INDIA AS A PATTERN.

Unanimity at the War Office.

PROMOTING VOLUNTEERING.

A UNIT OF THE FIGHTING LINE.

[THROUGH REUTER AGENCY]

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Liverpool, said that the new Army Scheme represented complete unanimity at the War Office. The idea was not his, it was initiated and worked out by the General Staff under General Sir Neville Lyttelton, assisted by General Sir Frederick Stopford and General Douglas-Haig, Inspector of Cavalry in India. The divisional organization in India, he considered, was the true pattern for the Home Army. This was only the first step. The War Office was at present considering the reorganization of the Auxiliary Forces. They would be able, if Parliament gave them a chance, to offer the Auxiliary Forces something which they would welcome; which would give great reality and importance to their functions. The time was near when the Auxiliary Forces would arise to their true position, namely, that of a fighting line of equal importance with the Regulars.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Liverpool, said that the Reorganisation Scheme had been initiated. He had worked out the General Staff on the basis of that of the Indian Army. If Parliament approved, the Auxiliary Forces would become part of the fighting line of equal importance with the Regulars.

THE SPLIT IN THE IRISH PARTY.

A Parliamentary Vacancy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Mr. H. J. Peckett, M. P., is resigning his seat in Parliament on account of ill-health.

The friction between the O'Brien Party and the Redmond Party has come to a climax in actions by Mr. John O'Donnell, and Mr. D. D. Sheehan against the Irish Party. They are seeking an injunction to restrain them from excluding their from the Party. Both gentlemen seek to ascertain by whose authority their Parliamentary stipend has been stopped. William O'Brien is also suing the Freeman's journal for libel.

Mr. O'Donnell's writ was served on Mr. Dillon yesterday in Dublin. The papers are full of exciting details of the progresssever's experiences.

The Press publishes varying outlines of the Irish Government. Bill which will be the feature of next session.

The *Times* in a leading article predicts that the Rt. Hon. Birrell will before he is halfway through his now task be pining for the comparative ease and relaxation which he enjoyed during the hottest days of the Education Bill controversy.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

Keen Contest of Party Candidates.

LONDON, JANUARY, 15.

Sir R. Solomon, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, is contesting as a Nationalists the seat for Pretoria and is opposing Sir J. P. Fitzpatrick the leader of the Progressive Party,

The fight, which will be of the keenest description, illustrates the marked divisions among Britishers in the Transvaal.

THE EDULJI CASE.

Counsel Confident of Success.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Chief Justice of the Bahamas, who is Eduljí's Counsel, in communicating with the Home Office regarding a public enquiry, states that he is confident of success.

TORPEDO-DESTROYER IN COLLISION.

Heavy Damage.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The torpedo destroyer *Wear* has arrived at Portsmouth, with thirty feet of her plating ripped off in a collision with the steamer *Etna* at Yelsterton.

RUSSIAN RESCRIPT.

The Tsar Thanks his Ministers.

FOOLHARDY REVOLUTIONISTS.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A Rescript issued by the Tsar on the occasion of the New Year, thanks M. Stolypin and the members of the Cabinet for their services in improving the internal situation in Russia, despite the foolhardy efforts of the revolutionary party.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Wales Follows the "All Black's" Formation.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The victory of Wales over England in the Rugby Football match last Saturday, is ascribed mainly to the adoption of the New Zealand formation, consisting of seven forwards with a roving half back.

ENGLISH ACTING IN BERLIN.

Patronage of the Kaiser.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree is taking his Company to Berlin.

The Kaiser has promised to attend the performance of "Antony and Cleopatra."

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

EXCLUSION ACT DEEMED IMPOSSIBLE.

Japan's Attitude.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A despatch, from San Francisco, states that the President of the Leland-Stanford University in addressing a Socialist meeting asserted that a Japanese Exclusion Act was impossible. It was nonsense, he said, to affirm that the United States must fight Japan for the mastery of the Pacific. He believed that Japan sincerely desired to stem the current of unskilled labour emigration to the United States.

FUTURE LEGISLATION.

Taxation of Land Values.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Amongst the measures to which special attention will be paid in the work of the next Session will be the taxation of land values.

THE LATE SHAH.

Memorial Service at Calcutta.

PUBLIC MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Memorial Service for His late Majesty the Shah of Persia, held at the chief Emambarah at Calcutta was very largely attended.

A meeting in memory of His Imperial Majesty Mozaffaruddin, the Shah of Persia, was held at the Persian Consul General this afternoon. There was a large and influential gathering consisting of Europeans, Armenians, Persians, and Indians. Speeches expressing sympathy were delivered by the following speakers:—His Grace the Bishop of Armenian Churches; Mr. Mirza Mohammed Hashim Ispha Hani Aga Moidul; Islam Editor of *Habul Matim*; Mr. Stephen, Mr. Z. R. Zahid; Prince Mohammed Bukstyar Shah and Aga Shah. The following resolutions were passed:—

That a message of condolence and sympathy be wired, to the Persian Government on behalf of the Persians, Armenians and Indians assembled at the meeting; and

That a suitable Memorial to the late Shah be founded in Calcutta.

The acting Consul General in a short and appropriate speech thanked the audience for their presence and for the kind sympathy which they so feelingly expressed with the Persians in their grief. He referred to the fact that it was to Mozaffaruddin Shah that Persia and the Persians owe the splendid and liberal Constitution which Persia possesses to-day, and that his late Imperial Majesty with wonderful foresight and liberal-mindedness saw that the time had arrived for the kingdom to be granted a Constitutional Representative Government, and for Persia to take her place alongside the most enlightened and constitutional Governments in the world: and that the late Shah had the fullest and sincerest sympathy with the aspirations of his subjects, and himself inaugurated a new era. The Acting Consul General further said that he would hasten to inform the Government of Persia of all that had been said at the Meeting and wire the message of condoleuces; that he had informed the Government of India of the Shah's demise and that the Viceroy immediately telegraphed to the British Minister at Teheran to convey his condolences.

THE SHAH AND THE PARSIS.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., in his capacity as President of the Society for the Amelioration of Poor Zoroastrians in Persia immediately upon the receipt of the news of Shah Muzaffar-ud-din's death, cabled to His Imperial Majesty Shah Mohammed Ali, through the Prime Minister of Persia, the condolences of the Society, as well as of the Parsi Community generally, for that lamentable event. He conveyed, at the same time, the community's respectful congratulations upon the new Shah's accession to the throne. In acknowledgement, Sir Dinshaw has received the following cable from Moshir-ud-dowla, the Foreign Minister: "I am commanded by His Imperial Majesty to thank the Parsi Community for its respectful feeling and kind sympathy."

THE MAGH MELA.

Close of the Festivals without Catastrophe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 15.

The conjunction of the three great days the "Somawati, Amawas" and "Sankaranti" and the Eclipse of the Sun gave the "Magh Mela" on Monday rather more than ordinary significance and the result was that a huge crowd of pilgrims gathered for the annual purifying immersion in the Ganges, the number being roughly computed at about a million. Fortunately the crowd was extremely orderly, otherwise the prevention of serious accidents would have been well nigh impossible.

Owing to the very confined space for bathing at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna there was great difficulty in preventing sudden rushes of pilgrims, while the shelving nature of the sand-banks at the bathing spot caused considerable anxiety to those in charge. Once or twice during the day there were moments when a catastrophe might easily have happened, but the authorities obtained early reinforcements of Cavalry Sowars and British Infantry and contrived to keep the crowd under excellent control, so that the great bathing day passed off without any serious mishap.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Jockey's License Cancelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The Calcutta Turf Club have cancelled Jockey Evans' License on account of his foul riding on Saturday. It was announced yesterday that it was withdrawn indefinitely.

This comes as a sequel to the disqualification of Ballark in the Kidderpore Plate run last Saturday.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 15.

The *Pioneer* understands that it is likely that General Smith-Dorrien, Commanding the Quetta Division, may succeed General Sir John French at Aldershot in August.

MAHOMEDAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 15.

A Provincial branch of the Mahomedan Political Association has been formed at Benares.

THE AMIR AT AGRA.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Native Enthusiasm.

CLOSING SCENES.

HEALTH OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGRA, JANUARY 15.

Enquiring as to the health of the Amir's soldiery I learn there has been a little dysentery amongst them which has been easily cured. The Surgeon remarks on the exceptionally hardy physique of the men, also their implicit faith in him and strict obedience in following the prescribed treatment. Questioning two intelligent men of the Amir's Infantry to-day as to how they are faring in India I ascertain they greatly miss the water of their own country which has valuable digestive properties, also fruit which they have in plenty at home. They are unaccustomed to rich food, sweets, waters etc., being provided for them. They eat four meals per day against the two here and they are always hungry. Their daily rations in Afghanistan are three chittacks of rice, four of bread and two of meat. Their pay as Infantrymen is 30 Afghan Rupees per month, which is equal to fifteen of the Indian currency. The Afghan army is recruited by conscription, each family being required to furnish one member to serve under arms, a substitute not being permitted but all are keen to enlist as soldiers, the State constantly having a plethora of available recruits. Afghanistan may therefore in future form splendid recruiting ground for the Indian Government when present restrictions are removed.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

CAMP, AGRA, JANUARY 15.

As a magnificient spectacular display, last night's Pyretechnic show and Illuminations were worthy of a great occasion. From the early hours of the evening, the roads all the way down, leading to the Fort, that great engineering device, past the Strand and Mall, were one mass of glorious effulgence. The street illuminations were most effective and picturesque. Dense crowds of spectators took up their positions early in the evening. The fireworks were on a grand scale for which Messrs. Brocks are famous. Rockets, Catharine wheels and all the minor inventions of the pyrotechnic art were in evidence. Roman Candles and Bengal lights lit up the horizon, while bombs and squibs made the atmosphere dense with thick smoke.

His Highness the Amir in company of his leading Sardars and personal Staff drove down at 7 p.m. though the Fort, greatly admiring the illuminations and the firework display.

The scene was one of fiery brilliance, rendered still more brilliant by effective arches and columns with various devices which were ablaze with light.

Inside the Fort a scene of remarkable splendour awaited the Afghan Potentate. The way was lined with troops, and an admiring crowd of Europeans and Natives awaited to see the Amir as he drove by. His Highness smiling his acknowledgments. Throughout the route of the procession the enchanting music of Bands served as a lively accompaniment to the gala scene. All the roads leading to the Fort were hung in bunting which showed up conspicuously in the bright illuminating light. The Amir was delighted with the grandeur of the illuminations and firework display, special attention to brilliant effectiveness having been paid.

A shower of rockets greeted the Amir's arrival to the strains of the National Anthem, the Amir saluting the while.

Among those present were His Excellency and Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliot and suite, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John and Lady Hewett and Staff, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, Sir Alfred Gaselee, the Maharaja of Dholpur dressed in canary and wearing his famous pearls—so greatly admired—which sparkled in the brilliant night light; the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Bikanir, and the Maharaja of Gwalior—who, by the way, entertains His Highness the Amir on the 18th at his State—; the Begum of Bhopal clad in beautiful 'kumkap' and heavily veiled with a *Burkah*; the Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Bahadur, of Idar; the Maharajas of Datia, Kishengarh, Fatiala, Tehri, Benares and Chamba, and all the leading Chiefs and Nobles, Durbaris and principal Native gentlemen.

His Highness the Amir who dined with the Lieutenant Governor last evening, was wearing his scarlet General's uniform with the Astrakhan cap and stars glistening with brilliants.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Last night was fired on the Jumna Bank the display of fireworks which forms the chief feature of the "Tamasha" in the Native mind. The main display opened with a salute of 31 aerial bombs. Then followed a series of effects which aided by their surroundings must have greatly astonished the Amir, to whom European fireworks were an unknown quantity.

The outstanding features of the programme were the portraits of the Viceroy and Lady Minto, of the Amir of Afghanistan and His Majesty the King-Emperor and the Queen, and a "Motto of Welcome" in Persian characters, which hugely delighted the crowd.

Besides these there was a thunder and lightning effect which might be said to have excelled nature herself and a new search-light shell which formed a distinct novelty. The display was witnessed by the largest crowd yet seen in Agra, and which gave ample proof of their intense enjoyment as each burst of bombs showed some new color or effect.

The show was as usual entrusted to Brock of Crystal Palace fame, and was the finest we have yet seen in India, ever, during the Royal Tour.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S DINNER.

The Dining Room, which was beautifully decorated, reflected the splendour of the occasion, at which were present: His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Poe, Commanding the East Indies, the Station and the Administrative Heads of the Indian Government, while in front of a group of ladies, Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliot graced the festive board with their presence. The usual amenities followed after dinner, the party showing an animated spirit of good cheer and fellowship. Speeches were made by the Lieutenant Governor and the Amir, in which felicitous references were exchanged, special emphasis being laid on the British-Afghan *entente cordiale*.

THE CLOSING PROGRAMME.

The visit of the Amir which is drawing to a close has been a remarkable success, the principal feature of which has been the cordial co-operation of the Indian Chiefs and Nobles.

His Highness the Amir has been greatly impressed with all the arrangements of the Tour, and has conveyed special admiration of the high efficiency of the Troops.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliot and suite left Agra at 3 o'clock this afternoon, their departure being private.

The Camps are now breaking up, the Visitors showing great haste to leave.

His Highness the Amir leaves at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, his departure being in State.

The weather has been exceptionally fine for the past three days, though the early mornings and nights were very cold.

Agra has, by virtue of the past functions, raised itself to great prominence, second only to Delhi, and will no doubt live long in the minds of all who have witnessed the Amir's Visit.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Agra for Calcutta at 11 this morning. The departure was private. His Excellency had a private interview with the Amir before leaving. His Honor the Lieut-Governor the Commander-in-Chief and the leading officials were present at the Fort Station to see His Excellency off and to tender farewell greetings.

The Amir yesterday afternoon inspected the military camps and accompanied by Lord Kitchener rode to the Central Barracks Gymnasium on the maidan to witness a gymnastic display by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Sergeant McGrath led the gymnastic team. Exhibition of the Indian club swinging was also given under the Sergeant Major.

The Amir watched with amused interest the boxing contest between Corporal Stock, Welsh Regiment and Lance Corporal Weir of the Royal Irish Rifles. The Amir later was afforded an opportunity of witnessing a match at hockey between the Rifle Brigade and the Royal Welsh Regiment and also a football contest between the teams of the Royal Artillery and the Durhams. The Amir appears to have established a close friendship with Lord Kitchener and at His Highness's desire was yesterday photographed in company with the Commander-in Chief and staff by Messrs. Field of Simla. In the evening the Amir was the guest of the Lieutenant Governor at a private dinner party. A little contretemps appears to have occurred in the Amir's arrangements for attending the dinner party.

His Highness witnessed the final polo tournament and had arranged for his Mess kit to be brought to the pavilion that he might proceed thence direct, but at 9 p.m. the servants had not arrived and the Amir and the Sirdars ultimately sat down in morning dress. It appears that the Amir's servants who were duly despatched from camp at 6-30 p.m. in three carriages went out of their way to see the fireworks and were prevented by police arrangements for the regulation of traffic from reaching their destination.

This afternoon the Amir gave a return garden party at his camp to the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor who attended with their staffs. The Afghan Infantry of the Body Guard went through manual and firing exercises at the sound of bugle in lieu of word command, The evolutions were very smartly performed. A gymnastic display on horizontal and parallel bars and a musical drill were also performed by the men of same regiment.

The Agra visitors' camp will break up in the morning of the 16th when His Highness the Amir leaves Agra for Aligarh,

An Interesting incident occurred during the Amir's recent visit to the Taj Mahal which illustrated His Highness's love of children and kindness of heart. Observing a little child of the schoolmaster Mr. Steel of the Welsh Regiment playing in grounds His Highness took up the child and spoke kindly to it. The Amir was touched by the child innocent replies and wishing to make the little one a present made a sing to one of his Aides-de-Camp to come near. His Highnes then took a handsome jewelled chain from the attendant and placed it around the child's neck little one being delighted.

THE TATA INSTITUTE.

Dr. Travers' Opinion of Indian Universities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 15.

Dr. Morris Travers who is making an extended tour in connection with the Tata Research Institute, of which he is to be the first Director, has expressed considerable disappointment at the standard to which Indian Universities take their science students for the Bachelor's Degree. In Mathematics the University standard is high, but the same cannot be said of other science subjects. In Chemistry, which is Dr. Travers' own special line of work, the courses are generally defective. Few Universities introduce quantitative measurements into their Practical courses, while at the same time the theoretical courses are hardly up to the Intermediate standard of English Universities.

With the new regulations in Indian Universities there will no doubt be some attempt to remedy these defects, but the lack of suitable students among Bachelors will be a serious drawback to research in the Tata Institute and may lead to a very difficult situation. At the present time Indian Universities have confined their Research courses to Masters of Arts or Science, that is, to students who have received two years' special training in a particular subject after taking the Bachelor's Degree. They have moreover encouraged this Research work by the grant of valuable scholarships.

It has thus been admitted that Bachelors are not fit for Research and that the Universities should encourage Research. The total number of Research students in all the Indian Universities is probably, considerably less than twenty. If these are to leave the Universities, they lose undoubtedly the very great advantage of higher work in science; but if they are not to go, what is the Institute to do? There are two alternatives. The Staff of the Institute may train its own students, or the Professors may settle in the genial climate of Bangalore to Research on their own account. But neither of these two plans was exactly the intention of the "pious founder."

LATE MR. SAMUEL SMITH.

Last Act of Philanthropy.

GIFT TO THE Y. M. C. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 15.

One of the very last acts of the late Mr. Samuel Smith M. P., was a philanthropic and beneficent one. Shortly before death, he sent £50 as a contribution to the Building Fund of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, and a gift of twenty volumes of the "Life of Sir George Williams," for distribution.

THE LATE QUEEN OF HANOVER.

Court Mourning in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTT, A JANUARY 15.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* orders court mourning for two weeks from 11th January and half mourning from 18th January owing to the death of H.M. the Queen of Hanover.

THE LANDGRAF OF HESSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY. 15.

The Landgraf of Hesse returns to Calcutta from Darjeeling on Friday.

THE ECLIPSE BATHING AT CALCUTTA.

Several Killed in the Rush.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

At the Hoogly on Tuesday the bathing festival at Triveni was attended yesterday by about 100,000 pilgrims, a record number. There was a terrible crush in the bathing ghat and several were killed in the struggle to dip in the holy river during the eclipse.

CALCUTTA INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The insurance fraud case was resumed to-day at the Calcutta High Court.

P. M. O., INDIA, ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Leaving Simla on Tuesday 22nd instant, on a tour of inspection in Northern Command the Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India will arrive at the following stations on the dates indicated:—Lahore Cantonment 23rd January; Sialkot 24th; Jhelum 26th; Peshawar 28th; Nowshera 31st; New Cavalry Cantonment 1st February; Attock and Campbellpore 2nd; Rawalpindi 3rd; Amritsar and Jullundur 6th; Ambala 8th.

ASSAULTS ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

The Subaltern's Point of View.

"Another case of assault by villagers on British Officers is reported from Poona and again it is the Officers who have got the worst of the encounter!" When I heard this the thought immediately struck me: "Why is it that it is nearly always, if not always, the Officer who gets the worst of it in these affairs? I don't think that any one who knows anything about the Officers of our Army or who has had anything to do with them, would think of putting it down to cowardice, even though in some of these cases of assault, all the facts reported tend to give others that idea. But most people will agree with me when I say that I am certain that if the two young Officers who got such a hammering at Poona, were put into a ring with the thirty or so villagers who attacked them and were given sticks, they would willingly and gladly take their chance of holding their own end up and moreover, would give a good account of themselves. So I think we may safely dismiss the idea of cowardice.

Next comes ignorance and it is here that most of the trouble comes in. Firstly, ignorance of the civil law, Penal Code. I don't suppose one officer or soldier in fifty knows that if he is attacked, he is allowed by law to defend himself with any weapon that may be nearest to hand, be it stick or loaded rifle, even to taking the life of one or more of his assailants. It is partly through ignorance of what it perfectly legal for him to do, which prevents any idea coming into his head of loading and using the rifle or gun which is in his hand, in his own defence. I knew that in one case in which I was one of the chief actors and things began to look fairly nasty, it never entered my head to save myself by firing; I used the butt-end of my rifle and used it effectually enough to keep the crowd away till I got to the railway station, but there this crowd did not throw stones; if they had, I really cannot say what I should have done, but I am pretty sure that I should not have even thought of firing; though I knew and always have known that I should be perfectly within my rights to do so; this I put down to two reasons. One, that when attacked by men only armed with sticks and stones, one does not quite realize that it may be a serious affair and that one may, at any minute, be knocked on the head by a stone, thrown hard enough, or a lathi wielded with enough power, to crack one's skull; if the villagers were to produce a gun of any sort and start with that, then any man would come to the conclusion that it was time for him to bring his own firearms into play; but as long as only sticks and stones were used against him, he would think it was taking an unfair advantage and unsporting, if not cowardly, to bring his rifle into play.

Where it is an officer or soldier who is assaulted, there are other reasons for his not thinking of his rifle. One is that one of the first things an officer or a soldier learns is that if he is called out in aid of civil power during a riot, he must on no account shoot unless especially ordered to do so by the highest authority present; he is taught to stand quiet and unresisting even though abuse and stones are being hurled at him and he has to put up with any amount of knocking about without letting his temper get the better of him and causing him to retaliate; this forbearance, born of discipline, becomes a part of a soldier's nature and it takes a great deal of hammering to prove to him that the time has come, where harsh means must be resorted to if he is to come through the affair safely. If proof is wanted of this theory, one has only to read the Police Reports at home, to get an idea of what the London policeman has to put up with when tackling some of his rougher customers; it is very seldom one reads of the prisoner being badly hurt but often and often the wretched Bobby has had a nose broken, an eye blacked, a rib broken or some worse damage and yet he, a trained gymnast and probably boxer and wrestler as well, with a heavy truncheon at his belt, could easily have pounded half a dozen men like the prisoner, without getting a touch, if he had let his temper get the better of him and his training; but on account of his training, he does not think of beating his man over the head he only holds him till assistance arrives, taking any hard knocks that may come to him, meanwhile in good part, though by all the laws of nature he ought to have pounded his prisoner into a jelly within two minutes. So it is with the officer or soldier, he will not use his rifle or gun unless absolutely forced to, even though it is almost a certainty that one shot would rid him of all his assailants for the time being and enable him to get quietly back to his station.

There is another consideration for the soldier, and that is that the Military Authorities are undoubtedly very down on any one who gets into a fracas with natives, and should the case, when tried, go against the soldier, it is a serious matter for him; in the case of an office, it may mean loss of his commission, or if he is lucky, only the loss of a step or two; anyhow he has to be very careful and to be absolutely sure that if he does get into a row, there will be plenty of witnesses in his defence so that the case will go for him and not against him; it is the same with a private soldier and what is worse the natives know it and trade on it, a soldier out shooting has to be very, very careful, continually on the look-out, so much so that it spoils most of the fun of his day out in the jungle; one of my men in my British Regiment who was an ardent shikari told me that it was hardly worth his going out, as he was continuously being pestered by natives and unless he was ready to give them paisa, he was driven out of field after field and even out of bits of jungle by the threats of the natives; that man simply dared not hold his own end up in fear of the consequences; in the case of any trouble, he would not have had any witnesses and the affair would have been bound to go against him. There is no doubt that the Military Authorities are right about being strict and down on all cases proved against a man, officer or private, but the evidence should be very carefully weighed and every allowances made for the well-known fact that a native of the class which falls foul of us does not consider it any disgrace to lie and give false evidence.

There is one more very likely reason, and that is, that both officers and soldiers have a great distrust for the Indian Law Courts. There have been so many cases when the evidence of villagers and any class of natives, has been believed before the evidence of the white man and the Sahib; anyone who has anything to do with low class natives knows well that one cannot believe the villager class unless it is all to the speaker's advantage to tell the truth; yet officers in Native Regiments, the men of which are recruited from these very villagers, read of case after case when the evidence of men of the same class, is taken to be as good as anybody else's. Take the recent assault case at Poona; supposing that these two young officers had fired and wounded or killed one of their assailants, what would have been the result? A trial in Court, one the one side the evidence of two officers, on the other the evidence of the whole village, probably with a fine concocted yarn about what the officers had threatened to do to the women who started the alarm, in all probability they would have been accused of some awful crime or attempting the same and every man of the village would have a stuck to that yarn. And where would the officers have been? Their word against the word of the whole village as they were apparently alone, their shikaris and beaters, being away conducting the beat. Really, it is hard to know what would have been best for them to do, and all circumstances considered, they did about as wise a thing as they could do,

But this sort of thing ought not to be possible under the British Rule and in a district which is in the so called civilized part of India, one expects that sort of thing in out of the way districts and makes allowances and arrangements to meet it; but in parts where villages are easily accessible and there are Indian Civilians touring for three quarters of the year, one may fairly expect to be able to go out shooting without risking the chance of a hammering.

Poona District has a bad name for this sort of thing, this being the second case that has happened during the last few years; there was also a case only last year, in which the villagers made themselves objectionable and were threatening, but that time the party who was out, luckily had several sepoys with it and so was able to carry matters with a high hand. In these cases someone should surely be hauled over the coals for these assaults. If sepoys in a Regiment break loose and play the fool, the commanding officer of the Regiment is the man who is held responsible and is reprimanded for the lack of discipline or his command; and the civil officer in charge of a district seems to me in very much the same position as the commandant. The ordinary Native peasant, though not exactly a clever man, knows or gets to know very quickly exactly how far he can presume with the man in authority over him.

I had a case myself some years ago. A friend had told me of a certain part where one could get some very fair head of black buck; I went out and shot a couple and having got a bhail-gharry from the nearest village, I started for the station; on passing through a village, I heard a Native shouting to me and so stopped; when he came up he asked me for a shooting pass which I had not got, not knowing that one was necessary; on hearing this, he said I must give up my two buck and my rifle, get out of the gharri, leave it there and walk to the station. This I, of course, refused to do and told him so, at the same time offering to give him my name and Regiment in writing, telling him to send it to the Civil authorities; he insisted in his demands and at last I got tired of arguing with him; as a crowd had gathered I ordered my shikari into the cart and told him to rap any one on the knuckles, who attempted to hold the gharri, with his lathi. I then walked up to the man who was holding the bhails and ordered him to let go. He refused and I told him I would knock him down if he did not obey. He still refused, so he was knocked down. At once pandemonium broke loose, but it was more bark than bite, and after I had put the but of my rifle in the stomach of two or three men who tried to stop me, they cleared off and contented themselves with following me down to the station where they tried to get the station-master to stop my going in the train which he of course refused to do. On arrival at my station, I went straight to the Political's house and told him all about the case and he then and there came down with me to the village and after enquiring into the case, gave the headman and inhabitants of that village about the warmest time they had had in their lives. There were no more cases of assault in that district and I enjoyed several days shooting there afterwards. I had a pass, but no one ever asked for it.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

FAUBOURGIA, W. DECEMBER, 23.

After a hot summer and a fine mild autumn we are beginning to feel the breath of winter, and the thoughts of every woman turn to new furs in the Sales. They seem to me to present a problem of great difficult. I often wish myself back in Grahamabad, where furs were not. All the furs look either dreadfully common or else dreadfully expensive; in fact, I seldom see one which I could both wish and hope to possess. In former days "fura" (It seems more luxurious to mention them in the plural) implied a certain standard of dress; now every woman has at least a dyed cat. Then at one time a small beastie, Scotch cousin to a sable, coiled himself lovingly round my neck, his head biting his hind paws; now we talk of six and eight skin furs as ties,—and as for the coats—!

There is a certain shop not far from Oxford Street, which is enlarging its premises; in the *Times* it implored me to send for its Fur Catalogue (post free). So I did, just to see what the Smart Set feel like. There was nothing suitable to my humble purse at all; the most expensive garment, a long coat of Russian sable, was offered at the modest price of five thousand guineas. I was examining the description of the buttons, which I think were tortoise shell studded with brilliants, when a ghost looked over my shoulder—the ghost of a poor loan hungry wretch, with Socialist, if not Anarchist, tendencies,—and made me thrust the catalogue into the fire. George said this was sentimental rubbish, and that the coat was probably never made; it was only included as "side" on the part of the shop.

Speaking of tortoise-shell, the other day when I was buying wedding-presents, I noticed that silver for dressing-things, as in Solomon's days, was nothing accounted of. The latest idea is tortoise-shell inlaid with good. I maintain that is rather Roman and dreadful, in spite of George.

There is very little of interest to write about clothes. The fashions seem to me to have changed remarkably little since last year. Sleeves, thank goodness, are no larger at the top. Elbow-sleeves have descended to the chorus-girl. Hats, perhaps, are rather larger and less cocky. I like the high-waisted, semi-Watteau effect which was left as a legacy from the hideous corselet fashion, but it needs to be skilfully carried out by a very good dress-maker. I am extremely tired of the short coats, and so is everyone else. All of us have had our winter coats and skirts with the coats cut long; those of us who are slim have them close-fitting, those "inclining to embonpoint" half-fitting.

I have been thinking how many advantages there are in living in Faubourgia. With little trouble and expense you can feel the great heart of London beating and you can also live in fresh air, and have a garden. Part of the journey into civilization I perform daily in the Faubourgia electric tram and this gives me an excellent idea of what not to wear. I think the greatest sin of the Faubourgians is that they overdress. They will wear lace on their morning blouses, and the Gibson girl still flourishes in our trams. I look at her enormous strangely-uplifted hat and wonderful hair with admiration, almost tinged with fear.

Talking of hair, I have found a gray hair or two lately, and I imparted the dread fact to the hairdresser. There was something of a pause, while he was considering whether it was worthwhile mentioning "a preparation we have here." He decided it was not, and then came his answer; "Well madam, it's *very* fashionable."

I think it must be so disagreeable to be a trades man, and have to be a ready liar. The other day a friend of mine was trying on a pair of shoes which had been made for her, The shoes were sadly and unmistakably too large, but as she was going abroad at once she was obliged to take them. The shopman then set himself, by a flood of eloquence, to make the worse appear the better reason. He started with a reproachful, "Of course, madam, I allowed for the thicker hose you will be wearing in the winter." Ten minutes later we staggered out of the shop more than half convinced that the best way of making your foot appear as small as possible, was to wear shoes a size or two too large.

At the theatre, George is wedded to musical comedy as a rule, but the other day I persuaded him to come and burn incense at the shrine of intellect; in other words, to go to a Court matinee. I knew beforehand that I should like the play, especially as the last three I had been to had been an ugly and tuneless musical comedy, a terrible historical (save the mark!) play, and a play of which I already knew the story, as it was adapted from a book, George, however, was rather unexpectedly interested and amused.

One of the pleasant things about "The Charity that began at home" was that at the end of the first act we had not the slightest idea what was to be the end of the fourth. It was all deliciously lifelike. I was amused at seeing actresses with bad figures and ugly clothes, like some of our friends in real life. George chuckled at the retired Indian bore; we both marvelled at the "earnestness" of the philanthropic prig. It was not quite a Sunday play, and some of the situations were distinctly daring; but oh! the refreshment of not having to listen to balderdash, and of having even the minor parts well acted. There was not a single actor or actress whom one was likely to meet again on a picture-post-card, or one who did not act well. Since then there has been a new play put on for the Vedrenne-Barker matinees, Bernard Shaw's latest, the "Doctor's Dilemma," but I think we have quite enough of doctors in private life, and I do not like death-beds on the stage, so I have not been.

George and I went to the pit at the Court, as we often do, and amused ourselves by studying the backs of the stallites' heads, and wondering if we should have known from their neat coils of hair that they were more cultivated than the ordinary theatre audience. As usual, some of our neighbours were trying. I wish the other denizens of Faubourgia would not repeat or explain the jokes to each other, but they will. On this occasion, too, a man behind us snored. He was not asleep, which made it the more annoying.

Talking of neighbours, I wonder people have not noticed what very unexpected books are sometimes read in the tubes and trams. My eagle eye can always detect what my neighbours are reading, and I am often amused by the incongruity. A horny-handed son of toil will be reading the "Football Evening News," which is probable enough. But someone else who looks as likely to be reading the "Winning-post," is really poring over St. John's Gospel. I noticed a woman reading with tense interest the other day. A little skilful manoeuvring brought I within reach of the paper; I found it was an advertisement of a "new economical tubular kettle."

The maid has just brought in the lamp and made up the fire. I hear George's step in the hall.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON AND PATIALA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The attention of our clients the Council of Regency of the Patiala State has been drawn to certain statements made by the trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co., with regard to what he calls a loss sustained in connection with a loan raised for the agent of the late Maharaja of Patiala on the security of Rupee Paper. The object of these statements is clearly to lead the creditors of Wm. Watson & Co. and the public to believe that Wm. Watson & Co. have been very hardly treated in the matter and that reparation is due to them by the Patiala State. These statements have been quoted or commented upon or both in various papers in India and our clients trust that you will in fairness to the State allow them to place the simple facts of the case before the public and we are accordingly instructed to address this letter to you with that object.

In 1897-98 the late Maharaja of Patiala entered into negotiations to raise a large sum of money upon the security of Government paper. These negotiations were at first carried on with Wm. Watson & Co. and S. J. Tellery & Co., but latterly with S. J. Tellery & Co alone and they resulted in a loan to the Patiala State of £90,000 sterling and a further loan of Rs. 41,885.

Against this loan the State deposited Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 20,91,100 and the form the loan took was a loan from Messrs Tellery & Co to the State.

The sum of £90,000 was provided by Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co. for the purpose of being lent to the State and the whole of the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 was lodged by Messrs. Tellery & Co. with Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co. who knew full well from the beginning that this Government Paper was the property of the State and not of Messrs. Tellery & Co and that it was given by the State as security for the abovementioned advances of £90,000 and Rs. 41,885. Further, the advances so made to Tellery & Co on the security of Government Paper belonging to Patiala State were made for that firm's own private business and not for any purposes connected with the maharajah or the Patiala State and as the Trustee in Bankruptcy has copies of the Accounts relating thereto he must be well aware that the advances were not for the benefit of the Maharaja.

After the death of the Maharaja in November 1900 Mr. Bidoulph I. C. S. was deputed by the Government of India to look into and arrange the Financial affairs of the State and he discovered the above facts in the course of his investigations. In January 1901 Mr. Bidoulph wrote to Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co. and informed them that the State was willing to pay off the above advances and to redeem the Government Paper but Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co. declined to deal with Mr. Biddulph or with State, stating that their dealings were with Messrs. Tellery & Co only. Mr. Biddulph had previously communicated with Messrs. Tellery & Co. about the redemption of the Paper but had found them impracticable. On the 22nd. August 1901 we under instructions from the Council of Regency of the State wrote to Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co and gave them notice to safe-guard the Government Paper and not to deal with or dispose of the same in any way except with the consent and authority of the Council of Regency and we warned them that if they disregarded the notice they would be held responsible. The only reply vouchsafed was a short note refer

THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.

The U. S. Court for China.

NEWCHWANC'S RESTORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 23.

ONE of the most interesting public documents to see the light during the last few months has been the Japanese Budget. At first sight it would almost appear to be a direct and emphatic contradiction to Herr Bloch's famous book "The Future of War." In that significant book the author shows, apparently with a logic that is incontrovertible, that before long a great war between civilised powers will be a financial impossibility. But here we have the phenomenon of a great nation, emerging from a gigantic struggle, showing a surplus on its past year, and making out its estimates not only for the ensuing fiscal year but so framing them that it is expected that they will hold good with but slight alteration, for a further, fiscal period. The present Budget imposes no new taxes and contemplates no new loan, except one previously decided upon, and now being negotiated in London. Two years have, it would seem, been sufficient to heal the wounds of the war and to secure the future prosperity of the country. It would appear that the question of a Budget applicable to two fiscal years has been under discussion for some considerable time; and, if the report of some who have very close access to the prime minister is to be believed, the prime minister regards this feature of the scheme as being so important, and is so confident of its success, that he is prepared to stake his political existence upon it and resign if it is not adopted.

The most striking feature of the Budget is the fact that whilst it proposes the initiation of many very large and important public works, it makes no provision for their continuance after the close of the fiscal year ending in 1908. The time allowed for these various undertakings is from three to ten years, and usually the Government puts before the Diet in the first year an outline as to the works suggested together with some intimation as to the ways and means by which the funds necessary thereto are to be raised. It must be an almost incredible belief in the popular confidence in itself that leads the Government to put before the people an apparently shortsighted Budget like this. It means that the works pushed forward till 1908 will have to be dropped if no ways and means can be found for the succeeding years. From this unusual state of the Budget the enormous difficulty of its compilation may easily be gathered.

The great difficulty in framing the Budget, it is evident, has been found in elaborating ways and means for raising funds for the works which are to extend over a number of years and not limited to the financial scheme for next year. From the surplus of the war fund and from increased receipts in the revenue from taxes, the Government has more than ample funds to meet next year's expenditure on these works, but the surplus is quite inadequate to meet the amounts to be absorbed in the following years. The only way to meet the case appeared to be further taxation and the issue of more bonds. This however the Government was pledged not to do, but as we have indicated above, it was found impossible to keep this pledge in its entirety. To avoid doing this on any large scale, however, the Finance Department made considerable reductions in the amounts asked for by the different departments and the various projected new works were considerably cut down. Even in the Ministry of War the original proposals included the creation of four new divisions, the establishment of brigades of heavy artillery, an increase in the number of brigades of cavalry, and the creation of a special corps of mounted artillery and of automatic artillery. On top of these increases was to come the constitution of several army corps each having brigades of cavalry and artillery. This formidable plan had to be considerably reduced, temporarily at least. It is not abandoned, but its fulfilment is somewhat indefinitely postponed. The department has to content itself for the present with the addition of two new divisions, (making 19 in all) a corps of automatic artillery and some modifications of minor importance.

Similar reductions have been effected in the desiderata of various other departments, and it goes almost without saying that there were naturally dissensions between the financiers and the experts as to what was the lowest limit of essential additions in each department. That an old bone of contention in every Government. The expert loses all sense of proportion. His own department is the department in which it will be absolutely fatal to be even economical, not to say miserly.

The original expenditures required by the various departments reached a total of Y.600,000,000 and this was reduced by the Finance Department to less than Y.580,000,000. The Cabinet eventually fixed the amount at Y.590,000,000.

The estimates for the Navy have apparently also been a source of great anxiety and discussion, and they show an increase of from 4,500,000, to 4,600,000 yen in the ordinary expenditures. This increase is due to two causes, namely, increase of maintenance on account of increase in the number of ships and the inclusion of the Port Aathur expenditure in the ordinary expenses.

Closely connected with the Navy is the question of Harbour Works. In connection with the Kobe harbour works only one portion of the orginal programme is at present sanctioned. This work will consist of the construction of four anchorages in the western portion of Onohama at a cost of thirteen million yen, of which the city of Kobe will pay one-third. Harbour works are also to be undertaken at Kumoe, Kushiro, Hakodate Nemuro, Abashiri, and pier-works at Otaro.

The Budget contemplates also very extensive railway construction and improvement, additions to and improve, tents of the Government, Iron foundries, telephone extension, and the strengthening of the embassies, legations, and consulates abroad.

Taken altogether the Budget is one upon which the Government may be heartily congratulated, and which bears every indication of wise and sound finance coupled with a sense of proportion and a realisation of the great possibilities as well as the great emergencies that may present themselves to the country before it has gone much further on the path which it has hitherto trodden with such distinguished success.

THE U. S. COURT FOR CHINA.

The dinner given on Tuesday to Mr. J. L. Rodgers, Consul General of the United States, and Judge L. R. Wilfley was a fitting inauguration of the United States Court for China. A strong and representative muster of Americans testified by their presence to the personal interest naturally taken in the establishment of the Court, as well as to their desire to afford the new Judge an earnest of their goodwill and co-operation. The speeches delivered were marked by directness and sound commonsense, while, in laying down the principles which are to guide the Court, Judge Willfey gave ample evidence that for fearlessness and impartiality the standard he purposes to set in the administration of justice in Shanghai will be one of which his countrymen may well be proud. There was a ring of conviction and of masterful determination in his long exposition that could not fail to impress his hearers. It would seem that the United States Government has decided to make full amends for any neglect in the past of American interests in Shanghai, by sending now of its best; while not the least hopeful augury of success attending the new institution is the fact that the Judge has been given a fairly free hand to profit by experience and by the necessities imposed by his environment. The Act of Congress creating the Court has been content to leave existing procedure very much as it finds it. There are to be no striking changes in the jurisdiction of the Court as distinct from that of the late Consular Court. It is not suggested that everything will remain indefinitely as at present constituted: modifications, however, will be gradual and based on the joint experience of Court and community. The wisdom of proceeding with such extreme caution may be a matter of opinion, but with a personnel well chosen there is nothing to fear regarding the adaptability of the Court to all circumstances.

It was a little more than forty one years ago when Shanghai witnessed the inauguration of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan and much water has flowed past the Bund since September 4, 1865, the day on which Sir Edmund Hornby swore himself into office. Three practitioners signed the roll on that occasion, a number sufficiently formidable to cause many of the community to recall the prophetic utterance of a local paper which a few years previously had designated the appearance in his first case of the one and only lawyer of his time as "the thin end of the wedge." It is no longer the "thin end" with which Judge Wilfley has to deal, and the steps he has inaugurated to ensure that the local American Bar should be maintained at a satisfactory standard are a clear indication of the importance he would attach to the support of a "capable and upright Bar." Long absence from the examination room may cause trepidation and misgivings to many of the Judge's candidates and, it would entail no reflexion upon their ability to picture the adivity with which some may be clinging to his promise to lay more stress upon character than upon knowledge of the law. Even though counter attractions at this festive season prevent their entrance upon the ordeal being witnessed by large crowds, they may count upon wide sympathy among the community. Possibly the kindest wish that can be conveyed to them in their hour of trial would be that they may issue from it with the same reflexion on the new Judge as was passed by the Rugby boy on Dr. Arnold:—"The doctor's a beast; but he's a just beast."

In addition to a statement regarding the procedure and rules of the new Court, Judge Wilfley touched briefly at the American Dinner on the origin and status of the Court itself. Into the distinction between a constitutional and a district Court I need not enter here but there was one passage in his speech which calls for special reference. Judge Willfey has been taken to task for describing the foreign community as being here on the sufferance of the Chinese Empire. The phrase certainly did not sound felicitous, but one is tempted to believe that "American" reads into it more than was in Judge Willey's mind at the time. It is a truism, as the speaker was well aware, that our presence here is based on very specific treaty rights, and in that sense is altogether independent of China's attitude for the moment. On the other hand it is obvious that the existence of this foreign Settlement presents certain anomalies in international politics and it must always be open to the Chinese so to change their character and customs that they conform in every particular to Western usage and thereby render superfluous the perpetuation of the existing administration of the Settlement. In this sense only, it may be supposed, did Judge Willfey mean to imply that the permanence of Saanghai rested on the pleasure of the Chinese.

NEWCHWANG'S RESTORATION.

Nawchwang's restoration to the Chinese has been the principal topic of conversation in the Capital recently. The terms under which the Japanese surrendered the city were no doubt the best that could be obtained by China, but the small talk of those interested in the port's rendition is derogatory to Japanese generosity. The informal agreement which was signed between China and Japan on Nov. 19th stipulates that with regard to all questions of quarantine the Japanese Consul shall be consulted and his decision accepted in all personal and material matters. It also demands that any and all concessions granted by the Japanese military authorities previous to the rendition shall be recognised by the Chinese Imperial Government. Another article provides that if instructors are required to perfect the sanitary and police system, that Japanese will be employed. Finally the authority of the Maritime and Inland Customs shall be completely restored to the Taot'ai of the District, and until a branch of the Chinese National Bank has been established in Newchwang the Customs receipts are to be deposited with the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Preference in respect of Japanese imports is feared by the people of the North as the result of the agreement. The second stipulation which provides for the acceptance by China of all concession grants made by the Japanese is deemed to be eminently fair. China in her present condition recognises her needs in the way of efficient police and sanitary systems and without doubt it would be natural to call upon Japan for aid because of the proximity of the country.

The fourth clause, in the agreement has proved the least satisfactory to those who might be termed the "skeptical Chinese." The establishment of a branch of the Chinese National Bank at Newchwang is regarded as mythical tale, and only told to satisfy those who call themselves Liberals. But recently the report has come out that not only is the branch of the National Bank under discussion but that Deputy-Pay-Master-General of the military forces, Yeh Tuniti, has been appointed to the directorship of the Chinese, Imperial National Bank and that he will undertake to study plans for the opening of the much desired Chinese Imperial counting house at Ying-k'ou, the port of Newchwang. This may or may not be giving the clause a new turn. Even the Sceptical are putting themselves en rapport with the situation and are willing to believe in the sincerity of the move and the director Yeh Tun-ti.

THE INSURRECTION IN KIANGSI.

A Nanch'ang dispatch reports a small success achieved against the insurgents of Pinghsiang near a town called Shanglishih on the 10th inst, by the Kiangsi Provincial troops sent from Chian, under General Yuan, in which sixteen insurgents were captured and many more slain. Troops are in the meantime now pouring into Pinghsiang from all sides, namely, 2,000 (Hupeh foreign modelled troops) from Wuchang sent by H. E. Viceroy Chang Chih tung; a similar number of foreign modelled troops from Nanking, sent by H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, to whose jurisdiction Kiangsi province belongs as Hunan belongs to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's jurisdiction, and about 2,500 Kiangsi troops led by the Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, who will probably be given the Chief Command over all the forces mentioned in the foregoing. Late advices from Nanch'ang state that the Hupeh Contingent has already arrived at Pinghsiang, while the contingent from Nanking passed Kiukiang on Thursday en route. Owing to this concentration of Imperial troops towards Pinghsiang the insurgents, reported to number nearly 7,000 men, are said to be preparing to retreat to Liuyang, Hunan province, and from there will be able to threaten the provincial Capital—Ch'angsha. The Chief leaders of the insurgents are two men called Chao and Kung, supreme chiefs of the "Brothers" and "Great Sword" Societies. Three battalions of Hunan troops have arrived at Liling and relieved the place from imminent capture by the insurgents. It is expected that with the aid of the disciplined troops from Wuchang and Nanking the insurrection will be easily suppressed in short order.

Later news states that a half battery of artillery sen from Changsha, under the command of Major LiChen hung, has arrived at Pinghsiang for the protection of the coal mines. There is quite a respectable force now in the vicinity and the country there is quiet. The insurgents are now hemmed in on all sides near Liuyang (Hunan province) and a big battle is expected in a day or two. The Government troops now outnumber the insurgents, who are much discouraged owing to the loss of one of their best leaders, who was shot in a recent skirmish. A young man posing as a student on the point of going to Japan to study, and having on his person a passport from the Shanghai Taotai, has been arrested at Nanch'ang on suspicion of being an emissary of the anti-Monarchists (Kehmingtang), who are organizing the present insurrection. The reason the Viceroys of the Liangkiang and Hukuang provinces were so prompt in sending troops to suppress the insurrection was due to the receipt of an Imperial Rescript commanding. Their Excellencies to lose no time in sending troops to the scene of disturbances, and, further, to pay special attention to the protection of the Pinghsiang coal mines, the Pinghsiang-Liling Railway, and all foreigners who may happen to be in the neighbourhood of the insurrection. An Imperial Rescript was also issued at the same time appointing H. E. Chin Pin-chih, Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, to the chief command of the combined Kiangsi, Nanking and Wuchang troops. as we predicted would be the case.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Parsewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	3	3	111
Total plague deaths to date	174	214	
Same date last year	4	6	87

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Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

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Local Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

To-day's racing was not of a very interesting character and being a mid-weekday the crowd was small. Acceptances promised good fields, but in many cases the scratchings were tons heavy, and in one race nine were scratched in a field of sventeen. In five out of six races, the favourites disappointed their backers and the bookmakers consequently had a good day of it. The big race of the day was the Prince of Wales Plate was won by Annamulloch owned of Mr. Holmes, a popular local sportsman and was will ridden by O'Neil. Contest, who seems to have lost all dash, was a hot favourite but was not even fourth. The Stewards have withdrawn the license of Evans, the jockey, for the rest of the season. There are better prospects for Saturday's racing.

THE CLYDE PLATE.

J D. Scott's Duplex II 8st. 3lbs. .....Southall 1
Galstaun's Silphoe 9st. 7 lbs .....Melson 2
Ramshaw's Wakeful 9st. 12lbs. .....Bray 3
Bell's Psalm 9st. 7lbs .....Firth 4

Also ran :—Matalgia 9st. 6lbs. Minimus 9st. 5lbs. Hazelnut 8st. Solace 7st. 12lbs.

Betting:—Evens on Matalgia, 4 to 1 against Minimus and Duplex II 5 to 1, Psalm 8 to 1 Wakeful and Silphoe.

The Race.—Silphoe and Duplex I'd 1 took the lead from the start followed by Psalm, Solace and Wakeful and this order was maintained till they came into the straight, where they were all running together from the distance. Silphoe again assumed the lead in company with Duplex and after a good finish near the post Duplex II won by half a length, same distance between second and third, head separated the third and fourth. Time—1 m. 17 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 83 on the winner, Rs. 18 and 40 and 91 for places.

THE SEALDAH PLATE.

D. B. Myer's Black Duke 7st. 12 lbs.....Bradshaw 1
Hon'ble Apcar's Strathspey 7 st. 12 lbs. carried 7 st. 13 lbs. Vining 2
Mackinzie's Colina 7 st. 10lbs.....Fraser 3
Avasia's Presbyterian 9st, 2 lbs.....A. Heyt 4

Also ran :—Santa Maria 8st 11b, Saintc Marquise 8st 11lbs, Bundook 8st 6lb, Corinval 8st 6lbs, carried 8st 7lbs, Goldstamp 7st 10lbs, carried 7st 11lbs, Bouquet, 7st 9lbs.

Betting :—Two against Black Duke three to one Santa Maria, fives Sainte Marquese and Bundook eights Presbyterian and Goldstamp, tens and fifteen the others,

The Race :—Colina led from the start followed by Presbyterian, Black Duke and Strathspey till the half mile post where Presbyterian slackened off and others came up level with him and raced together till the home turn where Black Duke and Strathspey assumed the lead and the former running well lasted out and won by three and a half lengths, three lengths between 2nd and 3rd, neck separated the third and fourth—Times 1min. and 3 2-5secs.

The totalizators paid Rs. 26 on the winner, Rs. 15, 26 and 26 for places.

THE HOWRAH PLATE.

Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's Martinique 8st 7lbs.....Winning 1
Galstaun's Killeevan 9st 8lb.....Robinson 2
Marshall's Camira 8st 3lbs.....Southall 3
Hudson and Butler's Mercedes 8st 7 lbs ..... Murdson } Dead:
Rodoca Nochi's Downland 6st 13lbs ..... Fraser } heat.

Also run :—Clynder 8st 3lbs, Trencherman 7st 0lb carried 7st 2lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Killeevan, 4 to 1 Cameera, 5 to 1 Martinique and Mercedes, tens and twentys the others.

The Race :—Camira was the first to break him closely followed by Clynder and Killeevan, the rest racing in a cluster. They raced in this order till the home turn where Clynder began to tire and here Killeevan and Martinique came up to the leader with a hard challenge and after a good race up the straight, Martinique drew away from his two companions and won easily by two and a half lengths, two lengths between second and third; one and a half lengths separa ted the third and fourth. Time 1min 15 2/5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 107 on the winner, Rs. 34 and Rs. 20 for places.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.

Holmes' Annamulloch 7st 4lbs.....O'Niel 1
Dartmoor's Sacristan II 8st 11lbs.....Bullock 2
Scott and Marshall's Saloon 7st 0lbs.....Baichan 3
Dr. Spooner Hart's Contest 7st 3lbs..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Dulcimar 7st 8lbs. Blitzen 7st 0lb, Dea 7st 0lbs.

Betting :—5 to 2 against Contest, 3 to 1 against Dulcimer and Annamullock for Sacristan, 6 to 1 on Dea and Saloon, 10 to 1 Blitzen.

The Race :—From a good start they all jumped off together and shortly after Saloon took a slight lead with Dulcimer from the rest of the field and they raced in this order till the home turn where Sacristan challenged the leader and here Dulcimer fell away and from the distance, Annamulloch shot out from the inside and gradually drawing away won by three lengths, one length between second and third, neck separated third and fourth. Time 1 m, 41 3/5 seconds.

The totalizator paid Rs. 70 on the winner, Rs. 21 and 31 for places.

SAINT GEORGE PLATE.

Thakur Sripals Singh's Rastile 8st 12lbs .....Firth 1
Dartmoor's Lady Metal 9st 10lbs .....Kneene 2
Mrs. Grosser's Swindle 7st.....Manley 3
Wood and Badger's Dunsinane 7st 11lbs carried 7st 13lbs .....Bray 4

Also ran.—Royal 9st. 11b Sweet Sound 9st, Warstripe 8st 8lbs, Rather Rakish 8st 6lbs, Devil's Limit 8st 3lbs, Mulison 8st. 3lbs, Springlock 7st. 13lbs. St. Michael 7st. 4lbs. carried 7st. 5lbs. Vispasia 7st. Nirvana 7st Golden 7s.

Betting : evens Dunisnane, fours against Rustile and Warstripe, sixes Lady Metal and Golden tens and fifteen the others.

The Race :—Rustile cut out of the running from Warstripe and Lady Metal with Swindle and Dunsinane and the others close at their heels and this order was maintained till the home turn where Lady Metal Swindle and Dunsinane made great efforts to come on equal terms with the leader, but Rustile lasting out won by a neck, one and a half length between second and third and half a length separated the third and fourth.

Time.—1 m. 2 4/5 secs.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 76 on the winner, twenty-four and fifty-one and thirty one for places.

THE PRINSEPS PLATE.

Walmsley's Scamander, 6st 5lbs Carried 6st 12lbs ..... Fraser 1
B B S Leda, 6st 5lbs carried 6st 7lbs.....Davis 2
Galstaun's Killeevan 9st 0lb.....Robinson 3
Hon'ble Apcar's Nakour 6st 5lbs carried 6st 12lbs ..... Manley 4

Also ran:— Insurrection 7st 4lbs,

Betting:—Evens on Killeevan, twos against Scamander, sixes the other.

The race.—From a good start they raced in a bunch for the first hundred yards where Insurrection held a clear lead followed by Nakour and Scamander with Killeevan lying last. They raced thus till the home turn where Leda began to slacken off and coming into the straight Leda and Scamander challenged Insurrection and after a good race up the straight Scamonder drew away and won by one and a half lengths. Killeevan who was blocked out made desperate efforts and just lost the second place by a head, half a length between second third Time 2 min. 25 secss.

The totalizator paid Rs. 32 on the winner Rs. 21 and 41 for places.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next :—

"A" Class Handicap Race—Course No. 7 From Committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and thence to Committee vessel. Length of Course, 10·6 miles. Start 3-30 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Course No. 11 reversed. From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round North Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all the marks to starboard. Length of Course 8·4 miles. Start 3 40 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race, Course No. 4 and No. 2. From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and back to the Committee vessel, thence round Middly ground Buoy leaving it to starboard, round Mark Boat at South Troopship Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of Course 6·5 miles. Start 3-50 p.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 3rd December 1906.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 1st December 1906 By Council Bills	£ 15,941,790
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 2nd December 1906 to 31st March 1907	£ 1,858,120

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

OUR NATURAL HISTORY COLUMN.

NO. VII.

In our last series of notes we left over some remarks about the anthropoid apes for a future occasion. It remained to emphasize the points of resemblance between man and the four species of man-like apes then enumerated. What we wish to lay special stress upon is that the gap in intelligence between man and the apes most nearly resembling him, is the more remarkable that his structural affinity with them is so close. Anatomically the two families are very closely related to each other. Not only do the embryo man and the embryo anthropoid pursue the same course in the earlier stages of gestation but both differ in an almost equal degree from the embryonic growth of the other higher mammals such as the dog. Next, in point of structure and physical organisation the anthropoids differ far more markedly from the other apes than they do from man. The gorilla, for instance, diverges from man in certain smaller points of organisation, but the gap between it and the apes other than the group of anthropoids is infinitely greater than the gap between it and man. The proposition holds good whether we take for our subject of investigation the skeleton in general, the skull, the muscular system, the viscera, the dentition, the hand and foot, and above all the brain. The great hiatus in brain from lies between the higher and lower simians, not between man and the manlike apes. Contrary to frequently repeated assertions the posterior lobe, the posterior cornu and the hippocampus minor are structures not peculiar to man, but the most marked cerebral characters common to man with the apes. The great difference between the brain of man and that of his nearest ape brothers is one of mass and weight, not of structure and formation. The differences of structure between the two kindred forms are then purely secondary, and we must look to physiology and psychology to elucidate the causes which created such a real chasm in intelligence between the human being and his ancestral blood relations among the apes. Perhaps we may return to this interesting problem on a future occasion.

A few words now about the peculiar habits of the four anthropoid apes, the Gibbon, the Gorilla, the Chimpanzee and the Orang Outang. The gibbons are the smallest, slenderest and the longest lived of the man-like apes; their arms are longer in proportion than those of the rest and can touch the ground when they go erect. That they do on the level go erect is well certified though their prodigious activity in springing from tree to tree by means of their arms is even more remakarble. For hours together the gibbon will continue this method of locomotion, springing spaces of from twelve to eighteen feet with the greatest ease, Huxley quotes the following narrative as an example of this ape's dexterity and nimbleness. Speaking of a female gibbon in the zoological gardens he says,—"A live bird was let loose in her apartment; she marked its flight, made a long swing to a distant branch, caught the bird with one hand in her passage, and attained the branch with the other hand; her aim, both at the bird and at the branch being as successfull as if one object only had engaged her attention." As a rule the gibbons are extremely gentle and they generally avoid animal food. They possess a most powerful voice, but in this respect are outdone by the gorilla which can be heard at a distance of several leagues. The gorilla is as fierce and implacable as the gibbon is gentle. On the appearance of a man he immediately assumes the offensive, escorts his females and young to a place of safety and makes a determined onset. Unless effectually shot he will seize his opponent and dash him to the ground, then lacerate him with his tusks. The chimpanzee is perhaps more human in its habits than the gorilla, and less hairy. Its flesh is regarded as a great delicacy by the natives of the West African forests. The intelligence of the orang outang has been ranked higher than that of his compeers, and he is possessed of colossal strength. But he is less apt to take the offensive than the gorilla and seeks rather to defend himself from man by showers of fruit and branches when threatened with attack than to rush in and try a fall with his enemy. He is a long lived animal and essentially sluggish. He never jumps nor does he move erect like the gibbon: indeed in all respects he is a strong contrast to his slim alert neighbour. The gibbon, the orang, and the chimpanzee are at one in the habit of making nests in trees for themselves to sleep in. The orang outang's habits savour of Jack Sluggard, for having built his nest—often in five minutes—he retires to bed at 5 p. m., and sleeps, either on his back or side, until about nine the next morning. If the weather be cold or rainy he covers himself with leaves. A recent number of Chamber's Journal contains a very entertaining and withal eye-opening article by Ernest Protheroe, entitled "Omniverous Man." His theme being the catholic tastes of man's palate, he surveys the whole animal creation and is unable to discover any creature of any importance which is not in some part or other of the world made to contribute to the human larder.

To begin with domestic beasts. The horse is the least widely eaten species of this class. Yet there are many parts of Europe where horse flesh is regarded as of fitter purpose than to form cat's meat. The French are large consumers of the horse—we hope not the broken-down cab horse—and no one need doubt that many an effete steed finds its way into the cans of "beef-extract"—not necessarily in Chicago alone. Mules and asses are likewise indulged in by man, both civilized and uncivilized, in different quarters of the globe. The camel is eaten in Arabia and Egypt, the yak on the Himalayan altitudes and the reindeer in the frozen North. The dog is eaten *en amore* by the Chinaman who fattens him up for the purpose on a special vegetable diet. Dog hams as also cat's eyes, are amongst the most sought after dishes in Chinese restaurants. Some time ago we were expatiating upon the utility of the elephant. But his usefulness is not limited to his life, for his flesh is greatly relished in certain parts of Africa and Asia. The foot is the *bon bouche* of these elephant-eaters.

Proceeding to animals known as "wild," we first notice the larger mammals, of which the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros are the hugest. The river horse is esteemed a delicacy by certain African peoples, and various travellers have found rhinoceros flesh a godsend in the time of need. The Esquimaux feed on the polar bear, the Arabs on hyenas, while lions, tigers and jaguars are partaken of in India and elsewhere, Monkeys, as we noticed when speaking of the chimpanzee, are devoured by the natives of West Africa. Rats and mice are eaten in Brazil and the West Indies, though Europeans must be reduced to the straits off a siege—e. g. that of Paris in 1870—to welcome such a dish. Even the bat, the sloth, the kangaroo and the evil-smelling skunk are not free from the toll levied on the animal creation by man's teeth and stomach.

The sea is heavily requisitioned by the caterer, for practically all fish except a few poisonous ones can be used for food. Even the shark is held in high esteem by some peoples, and the repulsive octopus or devil-fish will fetch a dollar in Japan. Jelly-fish cooked in oil and rolled in flour are enjoyed by Frenchmen and Italians. The French, who have for centuries been famous for their gastronomic studies and epicurean proclivities, are the proverbial eaters of frogs and snails. Lobworms do not come amiss to the Frenchman's palate, just as the Celestial snacks his lips over the oderiferous seaworm. All marine mammals are in request for human food. The seal, the walrus and the sea lion delight the Northern palate and dolphins make a very toothsome dish. The whale is of course noted for its blubber. The Esquimaux and the Australian aborigines gorge themselves to repletion with this noxious substance. An Australian belle is recorded to have entered the belly of a stranded whale with a more greedy purpose than did Jonah. Having satiated her voracious appetite, she emerged dripping from head to foot, carrying handfulls more of the delicacy for future enjoyment. Of the attractions of crustaceans and molluscs we hardly need speak; lobsters, crabs, prawns, cockles and whelks are refused by none with any pretensions to gastronomic taste.

The air contributes its quota to the kitchen, and even the detestable birds of prey and the etherial singing birds of our woods and hedges do not escape the carnivorous appetite of man. The Sultan of Morocco is fond of hawks, and the kite is eegerly devoured in China and Japan. The vulture satisfies a depraved taste in certain places, but we hope that no such appetite flourishes in proximity to the Towers-of-Silence. Rooks and starlings as food are a commonplace and we shrewdly suspect that ere now the Bombay crow has found his way into a pie. Doubtless the Municipality would be relieved if a caste of crow-eaters should arise in our midst. Ostriches are not valuable for their feathers alone, and we have ourselves essayed the tough flesh of a peacock. Parrots and cockatoos are served up in the Tropics where they abound, and every variety of sea fowl contributes to the food of man. Small singing birds, despite the efforts of the Protection Society, are at a premium in Southern Europe, and many an aristocratic epicure in London has inherited the old Roman's taste for lark's tongues.

Finally, the reptile and insect world are not despised. Turtles, lizards and crocodiles, frogs, snails and snakes are all requisitioned for the table. The Chinamen, who are perhaps more catholic in their tastes than any other people under heaven, are confirmed snake-eaters, but they do not stand alone. Boa constrictor, flesh and viper jelly enjoy the *cachet* conferred by the palate of the great naturalist Frank Buckland. Locusts ground to powder are in Arabia used for the making of bread, and the Cingalese are devoted to bees. Silk-worms are likewise eaten in Ceylon, while the North American Indian and the Chinese favour ants, the New Caledonians large spiders and the Brazilians centipedes. In view of these facts it can hardly be maintained that man lacks the power of adapting himself to his environment, or need in the most remote corner of the world pine for want of food. Stomachically, as mentally and morally, he is the most catholic of created beings.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ELABORATE MILLINERY.

Few of this season's hats could correctly be called simple, while the way many of them combine materials and colours is nothing short of marvellous, and nearly all the hats display somewhere in their make-up an ostrich feather, even if it is only a small one almost hidden in the chiffon at the back of peeping over the brim at the side. Hats made entirely of black velvet are again in favour. They have full crowns, and much ruched and gathered velvet is disposed about the brims. These hats are very becoming, lending shade and softness to the face. Some of the smartest women have hats dyed to match all their gowns. Ribbon is being much used as a trimming. Roses, however, and other flowers are popular on the winter hat, and every variety of natural and unnatural flower is used in profusion. The jewels on the hats for evening wear, either in buckles or hatpins, have reached a degree of perfection, and some of the best work is put into hat-buckles and the modern hatpin, which are ornamented with precious and semiprecious stones. A drapery of dull silver lace, with a cluster of shaded yellow roses on the rich apricot tones, with a plume of the deepest yellow shade, has been made by a Paris milliner to be worn with a high-necked theatre gown of deep grey chiffon, embroidered in grey and silver, with touches of apricot velvet for a relieving note. This same milliner has designed several small theatre hats—so much worn in Paris—in dull silver lace, with ostrich plumes in red and pink shades, and small bats of gold lace trimmed with plumes or flowers.

BUTTONS FOR FUR COATS.

This season we have an apparent variety of shapes for coats, but when they are studied closely it will be seen that the variety is more in the trimming than in the actual form. Some of the smartest fur coats turned out by Parisian makers have, in place of an embroidered waistcoat, an embroidered scarf, which folds around the neck, and either ties once or merely crosses, the ends reaching to the waist-line. Pretty colour effects are obtained in this way. Handsome buttons are the principal trimming on many of the coats, and the fashionable woman may spend as much as she pleases on these buttons. Perhaps the most generally used of the smart buttons for this purpose are those of cut steel and smoked pearl. They come in very handsoms designs, and bring a good price, but do not, of course, compare in beauty and cost with some of the metal and jewel buttons, or with the handwrought buttons in gold and silver or in metal and enamel. Large buttons of dull silver, set with stones, are particularly lovely on chinchilla, and buttons set with coral or with topaz are greatly in favour, the soft yellow of the latter toning in deliciously with the fur. There are some remarkably attractive buttons in mother of pearl, set in tiny gold rims and apparently hand painted, in minute designs of Japanese workmanship. Buttons similar to these, but inlaid rather than painted, are genuine works of art.

THE THEATRE.

A Talk in the "Stalls."

"His House in order" drew a goodly crowd to the Gaiety Theatre last night, notwithstanding that it was the second time the company had given it in Bombay The whole story was given in these columns on January 8th and the players, if anything, excelled their last presentation of Mr. Pinero's famous study. But to some people in the Theatre there was a good deal of fun off the stage. It was our misfortune to find a seat in the back row of the orchestra (!) stalls Immediately behind us were the two-rupee-wallas, who were as well behaved as the bejewelled ladies in the boxes, until a large-sized grand-dame made her appearance, followed by her small husband and a pretty daughter. The lady looked piqued at having to sit in the back row of the five-rupee seats, and sniffed disgustedly as she placed her wraps over the chair. Then followed a dialogue something like this :

MADAME : "Good gracious, Harchibald, where have you brought us too? These cannot be the orchestra stalls! Why, the stalls are miles in front of us. These are the two-rupee seats—Reely—

SMALL HUSBAND : My dear, I protested to the manager, but he said the orchestra stalls had been extended, and all the proper stalls were booked. I am afraid it can't be helped.

MADAME : But my dear Harchi, they *dare* not charge us five rupees for these seats. Why, good gracious, we're rubbing shoulders with the—the military! I never did.

THE PRETTY DAUGHTER : *Sniffing and feeling for her mouchoir*) Oh Ma, what a smell of onions.

(Madame puts up her lorgnette, and turns round with great precision, while two soldiers behind lean back till they are almost in the laps of the second row of the two-rupeewallahs).

MADAME : Harchibald, I hope you brought the salts. We shall never survive this night.

SMALL HUSBAND : Sorry, my dear, but in the hurry—

PRETTY DAUGHTER : Oh Ma, this chair's giving way. One of the legs is not fixed to the seat.

MADAME : Good heavens, my dear, as if we are not humiliated enough. Come over this side before you fall—that is, if that young tradesman will take his arms off your box !

(The young tradesman having raised his arms from the back of the damsel's chair and blushed furiously at the rebuke, the P. D. transferred herself to another chair, when Madame turned to her husband.)

"Harchibald, I can never forgive you for this. If you had a spark of spirit, you would at once demand of the manager that we be put into the seats we paid for. Its positively.—

Then the band played and the titters from the two-Rupeewallahs were drowned.

(We think Madame had some cause for complaint.)

SEVERE INDIA WINTERS DEPRIVED OF THEIR DANGER.

Colds and Their After-Effects Conquered By the Use of Pe-ru-na.

Mayor of Scotstown Recommends Pe-ru-na for Colds and Catarrh.

READ HIS LETTER.

C. H. PARKER.

C. H. Parker

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" January 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L Robertson of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 28th February.

The services of Mr J Wilson Johnston of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 29th November.

The services of Lieut J Anderson, IMS, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment in the jail Department.

The services of Major G Y C Hunter, IMS, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces for employment in the jail Dept with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Punjab.

Mr C W Chitty Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting judge of the High Court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd January.

The Hon Mr Syud Sharf-ud-din, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting judge of the High Court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 2nd Jan.

The Rev P H Crosier, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 5th December.

The Rev Thomas Harold Dixon has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev E R Clough, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 22nd November.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for 20 days granted to Mr A C Authony, Asst Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, is extended by 18 days.

Mr K B Wagle is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the same date.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

The following promotions in the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the 1st December vice Mr L L Kalberer, retired :—Major W A M Bruce, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, Capt J H Hudson, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class, Capt G E J Perry 99th Deccan Infy, to be Military Accountant 4th class, Capt H F Shairp, 79th Carnatic Infy, to be Asst Military Accountant, 1st class, Capt H T S Rogers, 2-10th Gurkha Rifles, to be Asst Military Accountant, 2nd class, Lieut H Murray, 5th Light Infy, to be Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

Mr. Lockhart Smith, the Chairman of the Association to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. T Traill,

The undermentioned officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents in the Geological Survey of India with effect from the 27th Dec Mr. J A Page, Mr. H C Jones and Mr. A M Heron. The order of seniority shall be as indicated above.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J H Toogood, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Gov with effect from the 22nd December.

Mr. M H Arnott, Sup of Works, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 22nd Dec, and until further orders.

Mr. E G Stanely, Under Sec to the Gov of India, in the Public Works, Dept, is placed on special duty in the Public Works Dept Secretariat, with effect from the 10th Jan.

Mr. H S Wildeblood, Officiating Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Under Sec. to the Gov. of India in the Public Works Dept, vice Mr. E G Stanley, placed on special duty, and until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 16.

The Salsette Detachment will parade at the Santa Cruz Flats on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6-45 a m punctually.
To take part in a field day with the 113th Bombay Infantry.
Dress—Khaki, with rifles and haversacks.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 16.

419 Detail—To-day Wednesday the 16th Instant.
There will be a Lecture at Head-Quarters at 7 p m. for those going up for Proficiency examination.
Thursday the 17th Instant.
Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-15 p m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Forage Caps.
Friday the 18th Instant.
Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
Dress—Drill order plain clothes.
420 Extract from Gazette of India Army Department, dated Fort William the 14th December 1906 is published for information :—No 676 Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Arthur Hill Trevor, Esquire, to be Captain, vice Phillip transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 23rd October 1906.
421 Command—Captain The Hon A Hill Trevor will take over Command of "F" Company from this date.
422 Musketry—The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing. Daily train leaves Colaba at 6-15 a m.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 16.

128 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Thursday the 17th instant.
45 Aiming Rifle Practice, at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder at 7 a.m.
Dress—Khaki.
No 2 Co—Thursday the 17th instant.
A" B L C Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
E E Company—(To-day) Wednesday the 16th instant.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for manning defence Light station.

129 INSTRUCTIONS

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co's at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a m daily.
Thursday and Saturday excepted.

131 CORPS PARADE

Saturday the 19th instant
1" Aiming Rifle Practice for No 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p m.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

132 RIFLE MEETING.

The following Matches will be shot off at Santa Cruz on Sunday next the 20th instant :—
Match III 200 and 500 yards.
Match IV Disappearing target 200 yards
Match V 500 and 800 yards.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

1st BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Friday 18th Jan, is published for information :—

283 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 3 and 5 Match, and Practice 200 and 500 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 1 Match, and Practice 600 and 800 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
4th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
5th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
7th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, 2 and 4 Match, Practice 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards.
8th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
9th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
10th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 1 and 3 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Durnford.
11th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Clayton.
12th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Major Tickell.
14th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy 3 and 5 Match, Practice also 200 and 500 yards.
15th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1 Match, Practice also 600 and 800 yards.
16th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1, 3 and 5 Match, Competition.
17th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup, 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
18th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, II Match, G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

NOTE—Class Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the afternoon.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain
Adjt. 1st B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

"TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE."

In 1846, as in the present year of grace the Lord Steward of the Royal Household was a Baron Hawkesbury, though that title was eclipsed by a later improvement, the Earldom conferred by an appreciative Sovereign on Charles Jenkinson, the leader of the "King's friends," in 1796. This was that first Lord Liverpool whose champagne, celebrated in "The Rolliad" was drunk, not wisely but too well, by the younger Pitt and Dundas. The first Lord Liverpool won fame by his cook as well as by his cellar. Though the Hawkesbury coronet has not descended to one of the Jenkinson name, as befits the Lord Steward of King Edward VII. the existing Lord Hawkesbury, like his nineteenth century forerunners perpetuates the epicurean traditions of the Georgian Liverpool Earls. As Lord Steward he is in the last degree personally responsible for every item in the menu submitted to his Royal master. Even, however, his ancestral qualifications for the office might be insufficient without the permanent Palace official of the Department, the Master of the Household, Lord Farquhar.

CONCERNING THE KING'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Among contemporary connoisseurs of the table Lord Farquhar has no superior, and very few equals. When a commoner he had taken rank as the Amphitryon of the Heir-Apparent, long before becoming his Achates or the right-hand man of Royalty. Woodcock-pie is, and long has been, a famous Christmas dish at the Palace. Several years have passed since Lord Farquhar, then a commoner, after closely scrutinising this dainty thought that, as Alonzo V. of Spain boasted he could have done if consulted at the Creation, he could "suggest several improvements." Returning from a gastronomical progress throughout Europe, he rested for a day or so at Boulogne. There he made acquaintance with an arrangement of the "red-mullots of the land" under crust. The secret of the superb success of this dish proved to be the laying of a beefsteak over as well as under the birds, and the placing of the birds, themselves with their breasts downwards. Ever since, this method has been observed in the Royal cuisine.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, who is the recipient of birthday congratulations on Christmas Eve, is the author of the well-known phrase—he himself once referred to it as "a jingle of mine"—touching the necessity of "mending or ending" the House of Lords—a phrase that is likely to be quoted considerably on the platform during the coming year. Another phrase of Mr. Morley's—"Manacles or Manitoba"—which epitomised the coercive policy of Mr. Balfour when he was Irish Chief Secretary in the eighties, also did a large amount of controversial duty in its day.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL RAINY.

Principal Rainy's great powers as a debater in the ecclesiastical sphere were first recognised outside Scotland by the masterly series of Church History Lectures he delivered in Edinburgh in reply to Dean Stanley; and, though recognition by his countrymen of his great gifts came somewhat late, for a number of years now acknowledgment has been as cordial as it has been universal. Principal Rainy's supreme triumph came with the consummation at the close of 1900 of the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches. "Dr. Rainy was at that moment," wrote Dr. Parker of this historic scene, "a truly great figure. Admittedly the first ecclesiastic of his country, and in many respects the first English-speaking debater of his age, it gives me inexpressible pleasure, as an independent outsider, to bear loving testimony to a man whom I have long revered and admiringly respected."

THE RULER OF JAPAN.

Apropos of the recent celebration in Tokio of the fifty-fourth birthday of the Mikado, the Japanese Press tells numerous anecdotes of the Ruler of Japan. Most of them deal with his indefatigable activity. He is the busiest man of his empire. At night when everybody is asleep—and in country of the chrysanthemums, they go to rest early—the Mikado leave his palace and, with his hands in his pocket and a cigar in his mouth rambles through the streets of the capital in order to make sure that everything is quiet and that his loyal subjects sleep the sleep of the just.

THE FOOTBALL MANIA.

Football seems to be as much of a mania in the United States as it is in England. Mr. Alfred H Love, of the Philadelphia, President of the Universal Peace Union, said at Mystic, Conn., at the end of one of the union's meetings : "After we have abolished war, our next duty will be the abolition of football. More and more amazing each year becomes the fame of this dangerous sport. It is a mania. It is an obsession. I was talking to some children the other day : 'Children,' I said, how many seasons are there ?' 'Four,' the children answered. 'Correct. And what season is this one ?' I asked. 'The football season,' said the children in chorus."

SIR JOHN GORST—IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir John Gorst, late M. P. for the University of Cambridge, has been revisiting once-familiar scenes in another hemisphere during the past few months. In other words, he has been doing duty as British Commissioner to the New Zealand International Exhibition at Christchurch. From 1860 until 1865 Sir John was a New Zealand Government official. It was the most troublous time in the history of the Colony, and Sir John has published a bulky book on the period under the title of "The Maori King." During his sojourn in the Colony this time he was the guest of the Governor.

A CHURCH TRIBUTE TO MR. BIRRELL.

In the January *Commonwealth*, which is edited by Canon Scott Holland, there is the following editorial note on Mr. Birrell, in connexion with the Education Bill: There is one man for whom every man in England will be sorry. Mr. Birrell has won his way right home to our hearts. He has been flawless in temper and tone. He has been delightful in manner and humour and rapidity of wit. He has worked with strenuous and ardent fidelity. He has proved himself an admirable Parliamentarian. He has striven for justice and peace. He has given evidence of his real and deep conviction. He has thrown his soul into the charge set him. Rarely indeed, has anyone been so flung into the thick of flaming hostilites, and yet emerged from the conflict so entirely the friend of all. "It has been," it is added, "triumph of high character and fine temper from first to last; and it has won for him an admiration which has in it the touch of real affection."

NEW-LAID EGGS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The unfortunate English farmer has had for many years past to fight strenuously against the severe competition of French, Danish, Italian, and Russian eggs, but he will learn with something akin to consternation that he has now another rival to face, one that before long will probably stand a very fair chance of gaining the supremacy of the London and other first-class markets. A large consignment of eggs, laid in October, arrived in England a few days ago from Australia, which upon being tested proved to be in excellent condition. For some time past the South Australian Government has been experimenting with a view to preserving eggs, and it is claimed that perfect success has crowned its efforts.

A WHISTLER ANECDOTE.

T.P.'s Weekly prints an amusing Whistler anecdote told by Mrs. Mary Baun Ford. Whistler had been working for nearly three weeks on a scaffolding completing the ceiling of his famous "peacock room," and duly presented his bill to Mr. Leyland. Mr. Leyland refused to pay on the ground that it was exorbitant. Whistler did nothing for some weeks ; then he made another trip to the room, put on his studio clothes, and set to work in front of one of the two peacocks. A few days afterwards Mr. Leyland, who knew nothing about Whistler finishing touches, brought a friend to see the room. To their astonishment, they beheld a peacock grasping a huge pile of gold coins in one of its claws. Next morning the artist received a cheque for payment full, together with a polite offer of extra payment if he would "restore that portion of the picture under the bird's claw to the original design."

TYPES OF COMFORTERS.

It was a breezy optimist,
Who took things as he found 'em ;
He came with his untimely smile,
He slapped my back, and stirred my bile
May all the gods confound him !

It was an icy logicist,
Who argued our of season ;
He syllogised my passion's course,
He froze my feelings at their source—
The devil take his reason !

It was a nasty pessimist,
Who found life's beauties bored him ;
He shook my faith, he scoured my hope,
He taught me only how to mope—
May all the powers reward him !

It was a sentimentalist,
Incapable of passion ;
He mixed his morbid thoughts with mine
He watered Love's full-bodied wine—
May Heaven and Earth and Hell combine
To smash him !

—A. B. S. in the *C.* and *M. Gazette.*

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Those unconscionable people the Income-Tax Commissioners (who persisted in taxing even the poor persons' Easter offering till corrected by the Law Courts after protracted litigation) were aghast when some bold, bad author suggested he was entitled to deduct from his income the cost of travelling to procure "local colour." But if all authors are as conscientious as Mrs. Atherton the deduction must be regarded as only legitimate. "I think nothing," she informed us in the "Times," "of travelling from Munich to California if I find my knowledge is not definite enough, and for 'Rezanov' I went from San Francisco to Sitka, a trip of thirteen days with the return to Vancouver for the overland train, for the sake of one chapter. And I found it worthwhile for the mental picture I had made of the place from much description was quite different from the reality."

The death of Mr. W. J. Craig is a serious loss to Shakespearean scholarship. For one thing, he leaves the admirable "Arden" Shakespeare of Messrs. Methuen not yet half completed. He himself edited "Lear" for that edition, and had "Coriolanus" in preparation. He was the editor of the Oxford University Shakespeare. The recent obituary list has also included the name of Mr. Hamilton Aide, well-known in society as novelist and playwright and as a very versatile and accomplished man.

That the zeal of the Lion Hunters for authors is not always according to knowledge an old theme for satire. Mrs. Pennell gives an amusing instance in her recent Memoir of her uncle, Charles Godfred Leland. There was a good deal of confusion, it appears, in the days of their early fame between Bret Harte and "Hans Breitmann," and one day Leland received an invitation from a London lion huntress addressed to Harte Bretmann, Esq.

Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly has been elected a member of the Committee of the London Library. It used to be said that this body was our best English parallel for the Academy in France. We have now, however, an Academy of our own—the British Academy, and of that august body Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly is already a member, having been elected thereto this last summer, It may be added that he has been corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy for more than ten years. He is our great authority on Spanish literature, and a leader among the Cervantists—a tribe, it has been said, rent by the fiercest blood-feuds known among mortals.

The "Athenæum" has noted in Lord Stanmore's Memoir of Sidney Herbert a point of general interest in the perennial dispute as to the comparative advantages of signed and unsigned reviews. Both Gladstone and Sidney Herbert admitted, so the "Athenæum" points out, about their respective anonymous articles in the "Quarterly" and "Saturday" Reviews that they would have written differently if they had to sign their articles. Writing anonymously, they thought it becoming to consider the views of the special audience which they were addressing and the opinions professed by the reviews in which they wrote. This no doubt, will strike many readers as a strong argument for signed articles ; but that the change in this direction has not been all gain was sadly confessed after a very adequate experience by Mr. John Morley, himself, the first editor of a leading English review which made signed articles a prominent part of its policy.

If the late Dean Hole was as good as letter-writer as he was as talker and story-teller, his correspondence will make a very welcome book. Its collection is in hand, under the editorship of Mr. George A. B. Dewar, who hopes to have the book ready in the course of a year or so. People are who happy enough to possess letters by Dean Hole are invited to lend them sending them either to the editor (34, Cheone Court, Chelsea) or to Mrs. Hole, Wateringbury, Kent.

Mr. Lethaby, who has just been appointed Surveyor of the Fabric of Westminster Abbey, is well known by his books on medieval art and architecture. It is just a month since he published, through Messrs Duckworth a book on "Westminster Abbey and the King Craftsman.

Mr. John Murray, in his article in the "Contemporary Review," corrects the popular theory that Mr. Gladstone used to be able to secure the success of any book. He gives instances of three books published, by himself, two of them at Mr. Gladstone's own suggestion of which Mr. Gladstone did his utmost to promote the circulation by means of reviews, of speeches, and of the personal recommendation, and all without success. Mr. Gladstone's own world-wide reputation and his personal popularity could not make his own translation of the "Odes of Horace" sell even by hundreds.

John Bull is an unconscious evolutionist. Once in a generation, or, rather, in a century, he wakes up, turns half his political furniture topsyturvy, leaving the other half, which might well be shifted, in its place, and goes to sleep again. During the recess, precedents grow, and harden into practice, institutions ossify and become oppressive, new problems arise, new conditions come into play, all sorts of makeshifts—legal or illegal—are created. At length, the cry for thorough reform is heard, Parliament, for once, gives up the policy of "petits paquets," and interferes more or less drastically and the cycle repeats itself. This has been especially the case with the history of local government in England, a history largely written in blank till Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, fresh from their triumphs in the history of trade unionism and industrial democracy and thinking for new worlds to conquer, discovered this dark continent, whose very existence was only known to a few writers, often mere antiquaries or archæologists, who had made descents upon certain points here and there along its coasts. Thanks to these intrepid and untiring explorers the future historian of England can no long afford to neglect this essential part of his subject, which, in a hundred ways throws light on many political moves at headquarters, which are otherwise often inexplicable. The joint authors have beenthe first to grasp thoroughly the all-important truths that the great issues of English political life can only be understood by those who study it, not merely when it blends with the political streams of all other countries in one common ocean, but by those who pursue the far more difficult task of exploring and tracing back its numerous feeders and tributaries to the manifold sources and gathering grounds which constitute its basis.

The present double volume of 600 pages, entitled the parish and the country, is a mere instalment. We are promised no less than three other volumes, apparently equally bulky. They will deal with seignorial franchises and municipal corporations, statutory authorities for special purposes (our old friend ad hoc), and a final volume on local government in relation to crime, poverty, health, and conveniences. Yet it is quite safe to say that this colossal undertaking, when completed, will be but the first work in a subject which some twenty years hence will be a library in itself.

It is very instructive to note how the perpetual need of finding in the past the explanation of some existing usage has driven the authors to push back their researches again and again. They originally intended the present work to be a mere preliminary chapter dealing with the history of the subject before 1835. They were finally compelled to take their stand on the revolution of 1689, and even in this case they had to leave over certain points which could only be elucidated by a reference to the earlier history of the manor.

They further discovered that the subject was not one to be dealt with in compartments. The parish was not intelligible without a knowledge of the county, nor the municipal corporation without a knowledge of the manor, and a comprehension of the "ad hoc" authorities involved a comprehension of the whole field. This rendered the work of the explorers at once very extensive and very minute. The cross-references were practically endless. As the authors well put it :—To unravel the complications connected with the jury of sewers it was necessary to discover the working of the leet-jury of the Mansorial Court, the ward inquest of the municipal Corporation and the hundred jury of the county. To gain an explanation of certain features in the government of London, we found ourselves exploring the church chests of villages in Northumberland.

It is, indeed, a mighty maze that the book introduces us to. Nearly every possible variety of organization and function seems to have been realised within the respective framework of the parish and the county. We have instances of the unmanageableness of the referendum of the political boss, of the mercenary magistrate, of the inevitable breakdown of unpaid officialism, of all the democratic ills now rampant in America and from which we were apparently saved by having an aristocracy on the bench who, in spite of their barborous administration of the game laws, seem to have preserved the country from far worse abuses. Hence, in spite of the Radical upheaval of 1832 and Mr. Labouchere's attacks, we have still the unpaid Bench to administer justice in England.

There is not a dry page in the whole book. Despite its literary character, it literally bristles with picturesque details. Even the portraits are interesting. They rather consist of heaps of ready-picked material for the future historian than of unassimilated refuse that the authors have been unable to incorporate. For ourselves we can only say we have read the whole 600 pages with equal pleasure and profit.

There is an admirable tripartite index under the headings of subjects, names of persons, and names of places. We have noticed only one misprint. There is no parish in Norfolk called Briton.

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. Green & Co.,

OF THE

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY,

take special pains to see that everything issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, prepared and served in the most appetizing manner.

Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 10-0 p. m.

Charges from Re. 1.

OYSTERS
NOW IN SEASON.
Iced Munich and Pilsener
Beers on Draught.

The Kitchen Department is under the supervision of an experienced chef, from the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, and our customers are invited to inspect *our Kitchen at any hour of the day*, and so convince themselves of the superlative cleanliness and care with which each single item on our varied Menu is prepared.

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED.

You can now take up a treatment of Electricity feeling positively certain that the results for which you are being treated will be attained. Still there exists a certain amount of scepticism with reference to the value of Electricity in the treatment of disease. This scepticism is undoubtedly due to the improper application of Electricity to patients who have delited Electricity with the failure without considering that the treatment may have been applied in total ignorance of established rules. But the time has arrived and Electricity has now become a recognized branch of study in nearly every country. Splendid results have been attained by every practitioner using it. Practical experience has proved that such ailments as Uric Acid Troubles, Digestive Kidney and Liver Troubles, Functional Disorders, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, and many other forms of disease, can be cured by using the proper application of an Electric current. I have discovered a form of application which is wonderful in its effect, and perfected an appliance which generates a mild continuous current of Electricity that can be regulated by the patient at will. It is known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

Years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You will wear it with comfort at night, and the ELECTRICITY infused into your body, cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weaknesses.

The following is from one of the many :—

C. G. COOK, Esq. Prome, Lower Burma, 8th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR.—You high grade Battery received and accepted on the 1st instant. Thank you very much for the same. I have been using it for the past seven days and find it doing me good already. The attachment wire to be used for the ankle is too short for me as I am six feet tall. I have, however, made one myself and find it answers very well. I have every confidence in the Battery and I am certain it will do me all the good in the world. I have spoken to several friends about it and have also shown it to them, so you may hear from them soon. Thanking you again for it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

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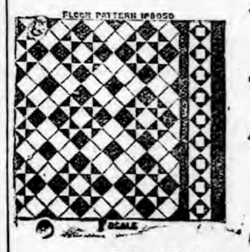

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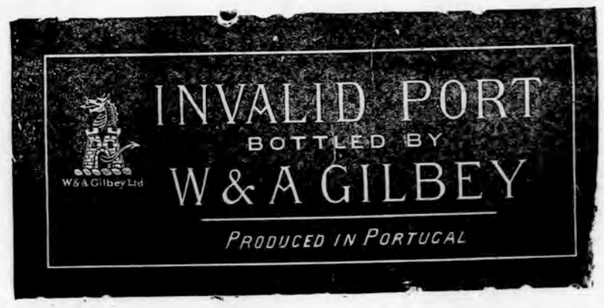

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